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INSURGENCY IN SENATE ON TREATY WITH COLOMBIA

Prospect of Adjournment Since Die Without Compliance With the Request of President Harding for Its Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding's first essay in international diplomacy, his message to the United States Senate yesterday, seeking the "advice and consent" of that body for the ratification of the Colombian Treaty, carrying a money payment of \$25,000,000, for the taking over of the Panama Canal territory, was greeted with a Republican insurgency on a large scale.

Echoes of the fight over the Treaty of Versailles sounded through the Senate chamber as the "irreconcilables" on the Colombian Treaty threw down the gauntlet of battle when Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, sought to get consideration of the treaty after the receipt of the Harding message urging its immediate ratification in the interest of promoting friendly relations between the United States and the Republic of Colombia.

Indications were last night that the Senate would adjourn sine die next Saturday without complying with the request of the President. Conditions appeared to be such that an agreement for postponement of action is likely to be reached at today's session.

Republican Insurgents' Plan

The Republican insurgents number more than a score. They are still a dozen votes short of the necessary number to defeat ratification. Their plan for postponement was aided by the insistence of Oscar Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, to adjourn on Saturday and postpone action until the special session. He made a motion to this effect yesterday, and the vote on the motion will determine today whether or not Senator Lodge will be able to comply with the President's wishes. The indications are that the Underwood motion will be carried.

The mobilization of the old Roosevelt Progressives in opposition to the Treaty threatens a temporary hitch in the policy of the Administration for the settlement of the pending issues in Central America preliminary to a move to tackle the larger question of Mexican relations.

President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, had planned to get the treaty ratified and to have the dispute between Costa Rica and Panama settled within the first week of the Administration, as an augury of vigorous and conciliatory policy in Central America and South America. It was officially stated yesterday that this government would insist on the acceptance by Panama, not less than by Costa Rica, of the White boundary award.

Policy of Administration

Panama is apparently beating round the bush, but the Administration's policy is to make her comply with the award "without reservations."

The leaders in the fight against the Colombian treaty are: William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California; Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota; Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington; and Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. Only two Democrats are reported to date as opposed to the ratification of the treaty. These are: John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee, and Thomas Watson from Georgia.

When Senator Lodge yesterday moved for consideration of the treaty behind closed doors, his attention was called to the fact that on a previous motion for open executive sessions on the treaty he stood for secret discussions.

Senators Johnson, Borah and Kellogg objected. They contended that, having considered the more important Treaty of Versailles and the Covenant of the League of Nations in open session, the Republican leadership cannot resort to political expediency and close the Senate doors.

Senator Underwood ended the discussion of secrecy by asking that the treaty be allowed to go over until the special session of Congress. A vote on the motion is pending.

Oil Interests Said to Be Active

The Colombian Treaty fight appeared to carry many chances for bitterness among Republican senators. The personal friends and political associates of Theodore Roosevelt simply will not agree to any sort of an apology or financial payment to Colombia, and they are prepared to indulge in charges about the Administration having yielded to American oil interests eager to promote the value of concessions in the rich Colombian fields. The fact that representatives of prominent Pittsburgh oil men interested in the Tropical Oil Company had been in Washington for some weeks urging ratification has been public property.

Opponents of the Colombian Treaty are prepared to bring the oil issue into the Senate discussions. Some of them are inclined to challenge the Administration spokesmen to "come out

into the open" and negotiate a commercial treaty with Colombia for a straight payment of \$25,000,000 for oil concessions.

Old Report Used Against Mr. Lodge

The minority report, signed by Senators Lodge, McChesney, Brandegee, Borah and Fall in March, 1917, when the Democrats reported the treaty from the Foreign Relations Committee, has been unearthed and is being used against Mr. Lodge in an effort to challenge his position. That minority report was very caustic in its criticism of the proposed payment of \$25,000,000, a payment which Colonel Roosevelt had denounced as "international blackmail." The treaty was the pet aversion of the former President, and his friends are determined to wage a bitter contest against what they describe as a repudiation of one of his most famous policies.

After denying the charge "which this payment recognizes as valid, that this country was guilty of any international misconduct," the Republican report, now being used against Mr. Lodge, stated that the treaty provided for "exemplary damages" to Colombia. "Nor can we avoid this conclusion," the report continued, "by declaring to the world that we are paying that vast sum to establish cordial relations of amity." We cannot afford to purchase cordial relations with any country. We cannot afford to answer a blackmail demand and we shall be held up for every fancied wrong by other countries.

Alleged Apology in Treaty

"This treaty contains an apology for past conduct on the part of the United States, which, however veiled, is still an apology. It proposes to give Colombia the enormous sum of \$25,000,000 with no return, no equivalent except the highly doubtful good will of Colombia. Any friendship which is bought in this way, especially purchased under threats which, when successful, breed contempt in the mind of the seller and humiliation in the mind of the buyer. No strong or proud nation should ever consent to buy with money the abstention from hostility of any country which sees fit to threaten it. It is a degradation to which the United States should never submit."

Thus has the ghost voiced by Mr. Lodge in 1917 returned to torment him in 1921, nor does the ghost recognize the change in administration. Many Republican senators have been brought to favor the treaty out of consideration for the large oil concessions involved. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, whose nomination as Assistant Secretary of the Navy was confirmed yesterday, is in the position, where he must either repudiate his former policy or take some course with the Administration. His sister, Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, is prominent among those who are favoring the ghosts of past things in front of Senator Lodge.

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IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—That it is the purpose of the present Administration to improve the postal service to the best of its ability is indicated in a statement issued yesterday by Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General of the United States.

"The postal establishment is not an institution for profit or politics; it is an institution for service, and it is the purpose of the present Administration that every effort shall be made to improve that service," the statement reads. "It is a great business institution, serving every individual in the country. I know that with 300,000 men and women pledged to serve all the people, and honestly discharging that duty, fairly treated and properly appreciated, all partners with us here in this great enterprise, we can do the job. It's going to be done."

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EFFORT TO SHELVE SENATE LIBERALS

Reactionary Forces Plan to Keep Power From Progressives Who Have Tried to Bring About Regulation of Vital Industries

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An Example in Point

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he comes from the great farming section of the country.

Strategy Is Perfect

The Republican chiefs, however, have looked the situation over. The cards are being shuffled. Plans have been formulated and the strategy is perfect. Senator Page is to be urged to withdraw from naval affairs and make way for Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, as head of the committee. It will be difficult to charge manipulation if Senator Page as the ranking member of the agriculture committee becomes chairman after withdrawing from the Naval Affairs Committee. But the manipulation is there for all the world to see. It shows the great dexterity and the finesse that usually characterize senatorial proceedings. It will suit the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

While it may look a small thing it is of vital importance to the course of legislation. It will make it easier to another in committee such bills as the packer control bill. It will make it easier to halt investigations of food gambling on the grain exchanges and a host of other matters which would receive at least a public airing if the Senate did not carry out its manipulation. It is a notice to the country that "let government in business" is to be strictly attended to by the Senate and it is a beacon indicative of the determination of the powers in control to stop all this nonsense about "charging private industries with a public interest." There is the crux of the manipulation.

HOW SPECIAL WAR FUND WAS SPENT

Report to Congress by Woodrow Wilson Shows That of the \$150,000,000 Set Aside the President Used \$114,967,770

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Of the \$150,000,000 special war fund set aside for use by President Wilson, there was spent by the President \$114,967,770, according to a report transmitted to Congress before its adjournment by Mr. Wilson and made public yesterday.

There is an unallotted balance of about \$12,000,000, and the remainder has been transferred to the surplus fund.

The appropriations were made to the President in two installments, one of \$100,000,000 and another of \$50,000,000. The total disbursements to the larger appropriation reached \$76,751,018.56, while \$37,981,817.94 was disbursed from the \$50,000,000 appropriation.

The allotments to executive activities from the \$100,000,000 appropriation reached \$26,500,000. Of this amount \$90,000 was allotted to the Allen Property Custodian, \$2,600,000 to the Committee on Public Information, \$25,000 to Council of National Defense, \$75,000 to the office of the Director-General of Railroads, \$365,000 to the Food and Fuel Administration, \$2,105,500 for the War Trade Board, and \$3,000,000 for the International Young Men's Christian Association.

Purchases of property from the North German Lloyd Dock Company and the Hamburg-American Line Terminal and Navigation Company cost \$2,262,631.26.

Intelligence work of the Department of State was allotted \$293,229 from the \$100,000,000 appropriation. Entertainment of foreign missions appropriated on August 9, 1917, cost \$150,000.

Supplies for the military commission in Russia were provided for in a \$1,000,000 appropriation made by the President February 12, 1917. On June 10 of the same year \$5,000,000 was appropriated for the purchase of Russian supplies.

Money advanced to the Shipping Board from the \$100,000,000 appropriation for the repair of German and Austrian vessels totaled \$27,010,632.84.

The largest allotment made from the original appropriation was to the War Department, a total of \$92,301,369.37. The Navy Department received \$1,515,184 from the same appropriation.

From the \$50,000,000 appropriation, \$5,000,000 was allotted for the purchase of supplies for the civilian population of the Archangel district of Russia.

TRADE DEPRESSION IS OVER, SAYS MR. FORD

DETROIT, Michigan.—The worst of the business depression is over, Henry Ford said yesterday. He declared business was improving steadily in Detroit and that similar gains should result in other parts of the country soon. "Different conditions will prevail after the readjustment than existed before the war," he said. "There will be more economy in every way, but the volume of business will continually grow. The condition which is just passing now ought to do more for world peace and disarmament."

Mr. Ford continued, "than all the writing and speech-making and parading in the world. The war brought on a false prosperity; what has followed the war has proved it was false."

BILL TO DECONTROL COAL PROGRESSES

Large Majority for Second Reading in British Parliament—Serious Discontent Among Workers in Building Industry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The government secured a majority of 205 in favor of the second reading of the Coal Mines Decontrol Bill in the House of Commons last night.

W. C. Bridgeman, Secretary of Mines, in moving the second reading, said that, during control, no more vehement criticism of control had come from anyone than from the Labor members, who were now opposing decontrol. It was the view of the government and of the vast majority of the House that government control of any industry was a thoroughly undesirable thing, that since the war, the only real justification for keeping on control was the fact that the difference between the world price of coal and the cost of production at home was so great that, without control, the coal trade would be tempted to send an abnormal quantity of coal abroad, or home industries would have to pay the full world price for the coal they required.

The moment had now arrived when that reason was gone. He stated that a great opportunity had been lost by the coal trade in not increasing its output during 1919 and 1920, and it was only in the autumn of the last year that both parties in the industry admitted that the essential thing was an increasing output. But it was then too late, because, during the strike period, when it was impossible to export the usual amount of coal, that was the signal for the capture of the European market by American and other traders. That loss of the European market was due to bad output from British coal mines.

Miners' Opposition

Although the miners' members in the Commons denounced financial decontrol very forcibly last night, they had no hope that the government and the House would be moved from the position of refusing to pay a further subsidy to the industry. The federation executive is in a quandary. Serious differences of opinion on policy exist, and it is reported once more that Robert Smillie has resigned from the presidency of the union. He has taken no part in this week's proceedings. The proposal that a wages scheme on a national basis shall be submitted to the government after tomorrow's delegate conference may be adopted, but the officials know quite well that the government intends to keep aloof from future negotiations.

The alternatives to accepting district settlements, with substantial reductions in wages, are that desperate resistance will have to be faced definitely in the near future, or, as the officials fear, rank and file action may precipitate a conflict. Because of this fear, an informal consultation took place last night with the leaders of the railwaymen and transport workers and further meetings of the unions will be held as the situation develops.

Building Workers' Manifesto

The building trade operatives committee has issued a manifesto suggesting that employers are using the dilution question to impose wage reductions and payment by results, supported as they are by promise of government support if a lockout is declared. The manifesto alleges that a general attack on wages has been organized and calls for mass action by all workers, and especially by miners, to resist it.

The expectation is that if, as seems likely, a crisis is reached in the coal negotiations, a concerted attempt will be made to persuade the trade unions as a whole to take up a policy of direct action. The more conservative Labor leaders have been very powerfully reinforced by the result of the recent elections (where Labor won three seats in succession) in their determination to oppose the general strike policy. These leaders take the position that, under existing circumstances, the strike policy could only lead to failure and increased suffering for all workers and their families. Until a complete change of political and foreign policy has been achieved, they state, there can be no real recovery, and even if wages are reduced, there must be a serious loss of earnings through unemployment and short time, for lack of orders from abroad.

They, therefore, advocate the initiation of an active electoral campaign, by which means the government can be defeated or compelled to adopt a policy more in line with that of the Labor Party.

NEWTON D. BAKER MADE COLONEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in the last Administration, has been made a colonel in the army reserves. His commission has been sent to him by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, with a complimentary letter. The commission makes Colonel Baker available for active duty if needed, but it carries with it no salary, emoluments or active responsibilities.

MR. DAVIS HONORED ON LEAVING ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—John W. Davis, the retiring American Ambassador, and Mrs. Davis, left this morning for Southampton, where they embarked on board the S. S. Olympic to return to the United States. By order of the British Admiralty, "one flotilla leader and eight destroyers, belonging to the second destroyer flotilla, met the steamship Olympic at Spithead and escorted her clear of the Isle of Wight as a compliment to Mr. Davis."

FAIR PROSPECTS OF CABINET IN PERSIA

Elements of Stability Seen in New Administration, Which Is Considered Favorable to Understanding With Britain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The new regime in Persia is attracting attention by the capable way in which it is going about its business, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed by a high authority here, and its actions bear the stamp of an anti-waste government. Moreover, as far as can be stated of any government in Persia at the present time, the new Cabinet has come to stay, for it has assumed the reins of power with at any rate the acquiescence, if not the full support of the provincial population outside Teheran. If it were not so, in the opinion of experts on eastern affairs, Teheran could be reduced to submission by withholding supplies in a very short time and early statements that this new "mushroom" government must soon fall without any other form of coercion would be justified. Meanwhile many of the useless officials with which eastern administrations abound, are finding their tenure of office cut short with startling promptitude.

It is not yet clear what is the attitude of Seyyid Zia-ed-Din's government toward the Anglo-Persian agreement and the Russo-Persian agreement, neither of which of course have yet been ratified.

Royalist Move Alleged

In Persian circles intensely sympathetic toward Persian nationalism, the overthrow of the shah's government is regarded as a move on the part of the Royalists to uphold the Anglo-Persian agreement. It is pointed out that the Cossack division which marched on Teheran was, till recently, under the command of a British general, and that its aim was to administer a fatal blow to the prospects of ratification of the Russo-Persian agreement recently signed in Moscow and Teheran.

This agreement was the result of the visit to Moscow of Moshaver-ul-Mulk, formerly Foreign Minister, who had gone thither to urge withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Persian territory. The Soviet Government offered to withdraw all Russian troops, forgo all Persian debts and acknowledge the complete independence of Persia in return for open and free trading rights, also the establishment of a Russian consular service.

The informant of The Christian Science Monitor stated that it was small wonder that the nationalists of Persia, although opposed to the fundamentals of Bolshevism, welcomed the Russian agreement, as relieving them of the complete independence of Persia in return for open and free trading rights, also the establishment of a Russian consular service.

British Denial of Allegations

While the foregoing view of recent events in Persia is admitted to be true in respect of the facts mentioned, objection is taken in British official circles to the interpretation put upon those facts. The force which executed the coup d'etat was 3000 or 4000 strong, and came from Resht. To the emissaries of the Persian Government who met them on their march to Teheran, they stated that they were loyal to the Shah, but they were tired of misgovernment or no government, and their intention was to see to it that Persian affairs were more efficiently managed in future.

It is pointed out that the British general, or indirectly the British Government, cannot be made responsible for the acts of Persian nationalists who are not under his jurisdiction, and that if one of the objects of the coup d'etat was to prevent ratification of the Persian agreement with Moscow, by driving the government to chaos, or by seizing the reins, then it must be realized that postponement of consideration of the Anglo-Persian agreement would also result.

Curiously, according to an announcement made by Cecil Harcourt, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, it appears that the new Persian Government has issued a proclamation containing a statement of policy in course of which the Anglo-Persian agreement of August 5, 1919, is denounced by it.

ALLIES PREPARE TO IMPOUND MONEYS OWING TO GERMANS

Similar Legislative Measures to Be Drawn Up by Allied Governments to Permit Taking Over Part of German Debts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The heads of allied delegations proceeded with the business of enforcing the sanctions against Germany when they met at Downing Street on Wednesday morning. Reports of progress were received from the occupied territories, and the representatives compared notes as to the action which is to be taken in regard to the second sanction, namely, the recovery of a proportion of the payments due to Germany on account of German goods imported into allied countries.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, a bill to give effect to these proposals has been drafted, so that no time may be lost in levying on a percentage of the moneys owing to German exporters. British, French, Italian, and Belgian experts are at work on the bill this afternoon with a view to its final settlement and to the drafting of similar measures for the other allied countries.

Opposition Silent So Far

The ultimate effects of the economic sanctions, of which the impounding of part of the money owed to German nationals is one section, are not yet clear, and critics have not yet had time to make their voices heard. It is not without significance, however, that copies of the bill are being supplied to leaders of the Labor and Liberal parties in the House of Commons, where it is expected that peace-conference proceedings will be discussed fully on Thursday.

In addition to considerations of sanction two, the allied delegates were busy today with discussion of the position as between Turkey and Greece, but no announcement has been made as to any decision being arrived at. Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek War Minister, is expected on Monday, and his arrival will give Greece more effective representation than she has hitherto had, for it is understood that henceforward the delegation will be able to take action without reference to Athens. Pending the arrival of Mr. Gounaris, it is not expected that the conversations can make much progress.

Towns Occupied Without Incident

At today's conference, the delegates took note that the German towns mentioned in sanction one were occupied without incident on Tuesday. They also took note of a communication received from the president of the inter-allied High Commission for Rhineland that the commission had decided by ordinance to take under its orders the customs service in the occupied territories and to hold the customs receipts on the external frontiers of these territories and place them to the credit of a special account at the disposal of the Reparations Commission. Until further notice these duties will be levied in accordance with the present German tariffs. The commission is studying the establishment of a customs line on the Rhine in the meantime.

Paris Conferences

Plans Being Made for Setting Up Customs Frontier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Minor conferences respecting the establishment of a customs frontier in Rhineland are taking place at Paris between Paul Doumer, the Finance Minister, Mr. Tirard, president of the inter-allied commission in the Rhineland Territory and other officials. Mr. Tirard has submitted a project elaborated by the inter-allied commission in Rhineland. When the scheme is definitely completed, it will be submitted for the ratification of the allied governments. It is here thought that the measures may be put into operation at the end of this week.

As for the seizure of 50 per cent of sums due by French traders to German sellers, it will be necessary to frame a law which will be placed at an early date before the Chamber of Deputies. There is, however, some dissatisfaction with this proposal, which is considered rather to favor British interests than French. The British are, it is believed, more concerned to stop dumping than to collect indemnities by means of this large tax on German goods.

While the French are doubtful about this, the Italians are understood to be absolutely opposed. The Japanese do not like the tax and the Belgians are somewhat suspicious. In view of the difficulties and doubts, a semi-official statement is made in the afternoon journals. It acknowledges that French business men, who may be called upon to pay half the purchase price for German goods to the Reparations Commission or other allied authorities, are in need of some reassurance. Will this sanction not upset commercial dealings and have an unpleasant effect on contracts already entered into? It is replied that the Minister of Commerce

is at this moment seeking an understanding with the Foreign Office. Germany is said to be too interested in the development of exports to take such measures as will render them impossible. It is, on the other hand, pointed out that French industry cannot complain of a reduction of German competition. The French are proposing that a new conference shall be held in Paris, for it is recognized that the sanctions in themselves will not bring in the money to France.

Americans to Remain

Steps Toward Peace With Germany Also to Be Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Developments in Europe and particularly the changed situation brought about by the advance of the allied armies into Germany for the purpose of collecting reparations has apparently led to a decision on the part of the Harding Administration to go slow in steps looking to a declaration of peace with Germany and also with regard to the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine.

It was definitely indicated yesterday that the Administration had considered every phase of the situation and that the prevalent view was that it would not be wise to act precipitately either in the matter of withdrawing the troops or in the matter of declaring a special peace with the Berlin Government. The Administration has been less than a week in office and as might be expected the responsibility of his affairs is reacting to a very considerable degree in the direction of moderation.

It was stated officially yesterday that for the moment the government of the United States had decided definitely to maintain the American troops of occupation in Germany "under their limited instructions" and that no immediate change in these instructions was contemplated. If any occasion should arise requiring a modification of their instructions, the government will be prepared to act, as it is being kept fully informed of events in the zones of occupation and on the general situation in Germany.

Cooperation Not Indicated

This situation, it is indicated, is such that this government does not think it wise at the moment to sever practically the only link that binds it to the allies, namely the presence of American troops on the Rhine. The decision reached to maintain the status quo as far as the United States is concerned does not indicate that this country will in any way cooperate with the allied powers in the operations now under way. At the same time the fact that the policy of withdrawal advocated by Republican leaders is not to be carried out forthwith is regarded here as at least an earnest to the Allies of the continuation of the moral support of the United States until the clouds roll over.

At the same time that the Administration has decided against precipitate withdrawal of American troops, it is indicated that there will be no immediate move for the passage of the Knox resolution declaring the war at an end and making a special peace with Germany. President Harding and the Republican leaders are pledged to the passage of the resolution, but the belief now at the Administration will mark time and await developments on the other side.

League Substitute Awaited

There is a very powerful body of opinion within the Republican Party itself which is opposed to the passage of the resolution until such time as the Administration has made some move to carry out another of its pledges which is considered more important than the mere passage of the Knox resolution, that is the pledge to initiate negotiations for the association of nations, which President Harding promised and which the Republican Party sponsored.

Beyond the definite fact that the Administration has sponsored the theory of a world court as an integral part of any working association of nations, the scheme is still in the most nebulous stage. The President has discussed it with the "best minds," but the actions and the reactions, so to speak, have not, so far as is known, led to any definite framework for an association.

It has been currently stated for several weeks that Elihu Root would be selected by the President to go abroad and discuss with the leading powers, now members of the League of Nations, the possibility of an association such as this government could adhere to under the campaign pledges, repeated in the inaugural address of President Harding.

Inquiry yesterday failed to substantiate statements to the effect that a decision to send Mr. Root had actually been reached by President Harding. The inquiry was met with an assertion by one official that this Administration would conduct its foreign relations without the aid of a "Colonel House."

Mr. Root Likely to Be Called On

It has been and is taken for granted, however, that in any attempt at the framing of an association of nations the services of Mr. Root, who is perhaps the most prominent living international jurist, will be utilized. It is asserted that he commands more respect and confidence abroad than any ambassador that President Harding is likely to appoint either to Paris or to London. The progress of the Harding Administration thus far indicates clearly that the President is determined to get the best that there is in the Republican Party into line for an efficient conduct of the nation's affairs both at home and abroad. Public opinion practically demanded the appointment of Charles E. Hughes for Secretary of State and also the appointment of Herbert C. Hoover to some position in the Cabinet. The President had to trim to political ex-

igencies in some cases, but when it comes to framing of an association which will require the sending of an American abroad the selection would clearly point to Mr. Root, it is argued. For the moment, however, there is considerable opposition, particularly in the United States Senate, to the sending of an American representative to discuss the matter of association and cooperation with the nations. They argue that it should be left to the European powers to take the initiative in the matter.

Chancellor's Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—News of the actual occupation of Düsseldorf, Duisburg and Ruhrort by allied troops this morning excited little excitement here. The German population there is noted to be very calm. The Chancellor, Constantine Fehrenbach, made a statement on the situation this afternoon before the crowded Reichstag.

The Chancellor denounced, as an act of violence, the occupation of the German towns by allied troops. "We have not refused," he said, "to accept the results of losses of the war, and, in the work of reconstruction, to assume the heaviest burdens." Having rejected the theory that Germany was exclusively responsible for the war, and contending that a large share of the responsibility rested on Russian and certain British statesmen, the Chancellor concluded his speech by appealing to the German people to continue calm.

Ambassadors Recalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless. BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—At a meeting today, the German Government took the grave decision to recall immediately the German ambassadors at London, Paris, and the Minister at Brussels. The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the decision represents the German protest against the allied military measures, and, as Germany alleges, the breach of the Versailles Peace Treaty, which is involved. Officials say that the German embassies' business will be transacted by the staff under the respective first secretaries.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS PERSONAL PHYSICIAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Dr. C. E. Sawyer, nominated yesterday by President Harding to be White House physician with the rank of Brigadier-General in the Army Medical Reserve Corps, will make an investigation of public health matters for Mr. Harding. He will be authorized to make proposals for a plan of coordination of government agencies, it is announced, for safeguarding the public welfare.

This was disclosed in a statement issued at the White House. The assignment of Dr. Sawyer to this work was taken as the first step by President Harding to carry out his previously announced plan for the creation of a new governmental department of public welfare.

"President Harding," said the White House statement, "has long since been convinced that the affairs relating to public welfare, such as public health, education and social justice, are so intimately related and so vital to the nation's perpetuity, that he has decided to begin at once a careful survey of all matters pertaining to these subjects. That there may be no delay he has nominated Dr. Charles E. Sawyer of Marion, Ohio, a man of long and practical experience in such matters, to a brigadier-general in the medical section of the officers reserve corps of the United States Army, thereby not only securing the service of Dr. Sawyer as a physician at the White House with professional attention necessary, but also giving to him direct authority to make a thorough investigation of the needs of these subjects and to present the accumulated facts with such suggestions as his observations may warrant in the bringing about of a concrete plan of coordination and most efficient and economic operation of these affairs. Dr. Sawyer's duties are to begin immediately."

LIMIT TO SANCTIONS SET BY THE ALLIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Further discussion took place at the allied conference this afternoon regarding the sanctions against Germany, when an agreement was reached regarding their termination.

The following official communiqué was issued later: "The heads of the allied delegations met this afternoon and settled various details of the application of the sanctions to Germany in accordance with the views of their experts. It was agreed that the sanctions will cease only when a satisfactory solution of the questions of reparations, disarmament, and war criminals has been accepted by the Allies."

"The conference agreed to instruct the allied high commissioner of Rhine-land to invite the attendance of an Italian representative when the economic questions resulting from the application of the sanctions are under consideration. Afterward discussion of the questions at issue between the Turks and the Greeks was resumed."

COOPERATIVE MARKETING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Raleigh, North Carolina. Raleigh, North Carolina.—Taking the California act as a model, the lower house of the Legislature has passed a cooperative marketing law that will enable the North Carolina farmers to pool their products for any length of time. By contract, a marketing association will be given authority as agent to sell all kinds of produce.

BRITAIN'S CASE IN OIL CONTROVERSY

Alleged Policy of Excluding Foreign Operators From Mesopotamian and Other Oil Fields Denied by Concrete Evidence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The communication received by the Council of the League of Nations from Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador to France, giving the United States Government's views on the proposed British Mesopotamian mandate, has caused considerable interest here, especially with regard to the possibility of oil being found in Mesopotamia.

For some time past this question has been discussed in American newspapers, especially in relation to the policy of the British Government. It has been openly stated that this policy involves the closed door, with the exclusion of all foreigners from participation in the development of oil fields in any part of the British Empire. The case dates back to the allegation that Queen Victoria, almost 37 years ago, excluded the Standard Oil Company of America from participation in the oil fields of Burma.

The Standard Oil Company, for some time before that, had adopted its own particular policy with regard to India and other foreign countries, which consisted in endeavoring to dispose of as much of the surplus products of its American oil fields in India as possible without developing any resources there to meet the supply. During the war, however, owing to the insistence of the geological experts that the oil fields of the United States would some day, sooner or later, be exhausted, the Standard Oil Company was compelled to change its policy, and it is now out to secure oil fields in any accessible part of the world. In consequence of the persistent effort of the Standard Oil Company, the cosmopolitan peoples of India have been converted in the meantime to the use of kerosene oil for cooking and lighting, and thus a great market has been built up for this oil.

Operations in Burma

About 37 years ago a small group of enterprising British operators endeavored to develop the oil fields in Burma, and entered into an arrangement with the Indian Administration to protect this budding industry by preventing anyone else coming into the oil field and driving them out. This arrangement was agreed to on condition that the Burma company would only charge a fixed price for the produce of the oil fields to the inhabitants of India. No embargo was placed on the imports of oil from America, and the Standard Oil Company, even today, is exporting half of the oil supplies required in India from America. The British have been obtaining oil from this arrangement, but the peoples of India do, for in this way the price has been controlled, so that the Standard Oil Company could not raise it exorbitantly in competition with the Burma supply.

Then again, the American papers have insisted that Great Britain has adopted the closed door policy in Trinidad. But what are the true facts of the case? On investigation it is found that, 16 years ago, the Standard Oil Company was selling oil there, and although there were great quantities of oil to be found in the island, they never attempted to develop it, as that would have been contrary to their policy at that time, which was not to develop the resources of any locality outside the United States, but to ship their surplus product there.

The population is a cosmopolitan one, and the Administration has confined the oil industry to British companies, its argument being that if it allowed foreigners to control the oil fields, they might use them to the detriment of the British Empire in case of war. It is obvious that if the control had been in the hands of Germans during the war, they would have quickly destroyed the wells by fire and deprived the Allies of this oil supply. But even here an exception was made in favor of America, for the Trinidad Asphalt Company, an American one, asked the Administration for permission to go into the oil industry, and this permission was granted. As this company is the third largest one in the island, evidently President Wilson was not correctly informed when he made the statement in a note to Congress regarding Trinidad which was very misleading.

Peace River Project

A similar accusation was made as to the British policy in Canada. Here a very promising oil field has been discovered in the Peace River district, and the company which has the largest holding is the Imperial Oil Company of Canada, this being, as every one knows, an offshoot of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Not content with presenting the above facts in a totally different light to what the actual facts would warrant, the position of affairs in the British Isles has also been used in this propaganda.

Here there had been two schools of thought—the one which affirmed that oil could not be obtained in Great Britain, and the other, recognized as the American school, which has always maintained that there is a possibility of getting oil in these islands. Acting on American advice, the British Government, in order to prevent indiscriminate drilling for oil, which

has proved so disastrous and wasteful in the great American oil fields, passed an act which permits drilling only by license, and, in order to dispense with the elements of risk, the British Government furnished money for setting down the wells. It is true that, up to date, very little oil has been found, but there are still hopes that good producing wells may be struck.

Closed Door a Misnomer

Now here again the policy of the closed door is a misnomer, for one company had a concession for drilling prior to the war, and 50 per cent of the capital of this particular company is American. A well had been sunk by this company some years before the war, and since the British Government entered on its larger plan for oil prospecting, this company has reorganized, and is now drilling. The fact that this company is going on unrestricted is surely an indication of when the United States Government supposed that that policy will be other than the open door.

Another statement made by the oil companies of America is that Great Britain supports British oil companies financially and otherwise. This is certainly not true, and all the oil men and every other kind of business man in Britain beg the government to keep its hands off industry, for it is not when the government takes a hand in any business enterprise the effect is paralyzing.

On the other hand, however, the United States Government does assist its nationals with regard to oil in a very effective way, for it is not hard to remember the case of the British group which had spent several million pounds in prospecting in Colombia, when the United States Government intervened and compelled the abrogation of the concession, which was canceled by the Colombian Government, at the instance of the United States, on the ground that their action in giving an oil concession to a British company was contrary to the Monroe Doctrine.

If it were true that the British Government is following the policy of a closed door, it would only be following in the footsteps of the United States of America, for in the Philippines there is a prohibition against any other national than American or Philippine drilling for oil, and a similar prohibition is being considered with regard to Alaska.

America Misinformed

The present protest of the American Government regarding Mesopotamia has undoubtedly been the outcome of the misinformed views held with regard to the general British policy as to oil fields. It does not seem to be understood in America that the British taxpayer gets no benefit from the colonies or mandated territories, but on the other hand, these cost considerable sums of money. Mesopotamia, as one instance, having cost something like \$50,000,000. It is also not generally known that American companies have certain oil concessions in Palestine, and these companies, and the United States Government as well, will expect Great Britain, the mandatory power for Palestine, to see that these concessions, which have been secured from Turkey, are safeguarded and maintained.

With regard to Mesopotamia, however, where a British company has the oil concessions, the United States Government evidently desires that these concessions be set aside, and the open door policy put into effect, so that the American companies can come in and take title to part of the oil fields.

The history of the Mesopotamian concessions is quite interesting. It seems that the Anglo-Persian Company, the Royal Dutch Company, and the German company of the Deutsche Bank had been badgering the Turkish Government for concessions for some years. Concessions in Mesopotamia were somewhat different to those for Palestine. In Palestine it was only necessary to obtain from the Mines Department a permit to prospect, and if the prospecting was done satisfactorily, the company had then the permission to apply for a concession. The status of the American rights in Palestine had not yet gone beyond the permit to prospect.

Mesopotamia Issue

In Mesopotamia, the situation was somewhat different, as, instead of applying to the Mines Department, the application had to be placed before the Finance Minister of the Sultan, and as the minister had been badgered for some time, the Porte applied to the governments of the companies asking for concessions, and asked that they might get together and settle the difficult problem as to how the concession should be granted. The effect of this was that a combination was brought about called the Turkish Petroleum Company, and this company was formed with the approval of Turkey, Great Britain and Germany. The status of the concession had got far beyond the point of obtaining a permit to prospect, for the company received a letter from the Turkish Prime Minister, promising that a concession for the oil fields would be forthcoming, and all that had then to be settled was what percentage, whether 5, 10 or 15 per cent.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Good Times

AT THE HIPPODROME

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Little Old New York

By Rita Johnson Young

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats

Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts

"A Bright Spot of the Town"

South Bend, Ind.

ASSASSINATION OF SPANISH PREMIER

Mr. Dato Shot in Madrid While Returning in Automobile From the Senate — Revision of the Political System Now Likely

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday).—The Spanish Prime Minister, Edward Dato, was assassinated last night at 9 o'clock. He was returning from the Senate to his house in an automobile when two men supposed to be Syndicalists rode up on motorcycles and fired 27 revolver shots at Mr. Dato. This great tragedy inevitably causes an upheaval in Spanish politics. The existence of the Dato Government, ever since the December elections, was notoriously hanging on a thread.

The personality and determined assistance of the Premier, with the marvelous political skill he exerted in favor of the old party systems, succeeded against almost universal criticism and condemnation by other parties.

Mr. Dato has no strong successor in the Conservative party and the general feeling, after the first excitement of the tragedy, is that a period of chaos will be difficult to avoid. With terrorism showing daily signs of increase in all parts of Spain, the view in best-informed political circles is that a national concentration government must be formed, possibly under Anthony Maura or, failing that, concentration, a military dictatorship, as such as Martinez Anido, Governor of Barcelona, with the specific object of checking terrorism at this dangerous crisis.

Mr. Dato all his life was an amazing optimist even though much was pretense and up to the last in conversation and interviews he expressed his belief to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the government carrying through the most disputed measures, despite all opposition.

MILITARY OPERATION REPORTED BY GREEKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Wednesday).—An army communiqué from Smyrna announces that Greek advance guards have occupied a height south of Ortansa and have captured 238 prisoners. A Greek sergeant was wounded. In an interview at Smyrna with the Chelidias Agency, Rechid Bey, whose brother is a deputy in the Adana Assembly, said that diplomatists at the London conference have over-estimated the strength of Mustafa Kemal's forces. These probably number 50,000, over four-fifths of which are concentrated on the Brusa-Kaleli front, the remainder being in Armenia.

Kemal has his artillery well placed in mountains and is making munitions at Eski-Shehr, but his other army services are inferior. The speaker was convinced that 50,000 Greeks could get to Angora in 20 days and would only meet any formidable resistance southeast of Brusa.

BUSINESS DRESS OF WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Mrs. Lena Lake Forest, national president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, speaking recently in this city, made a plea for more appropriateness in the dress of the modern business woman. "When a man goes to a dinner party, he dresses for it," Mrs. Forest is quoted as saying, "but next morning when he goes to business, he puts on his business suit."

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\$3.60 Fine Cotton	\$2.40	\$3.10 Fine Lisle	\$2.25
		\$6.45 Silk (hem top)	\$3.75
		\$7.00 Silk (rib top)	\$4.75
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Wore	Now	Wore	Now
\$3.00 Silk Faced	\$1.75	\$5.10 Fine Cotton	\$3.30
\$3.75 Lisle	\$2.25	\$6.00 Fine Lisle	\$4.50
\$4.95 Heavy Silk	\$3.00		
For Boys and Girls		(6 pairs in a box)	
Wore	Now	Wore	Now
\$1.20 Sizes 6 to 8	\$1.50	\$3.50 Sizes 6 to 8	\$3.00
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ST. LAWRENCE PLAN FAVORED IN CANADA

Minister of Railways Urges Deepening of Waterway so as to Develop the West — Cost of Operating Railways Heavy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway in order to develop the west and the tremendous cost of operating the Canadian railways, were the two main points of the speech of Dr. J. D. Reid, the Minister of Railways in the Canadian House of Commons yesterday. "The cost of operation of the railways, not only in Canada but in the United States, has increased so tremendously in the last two or three years that in my opinion it is hindering or preventing the future development of our country, and unless some means are taken to decrease the cost of operation the development of our country will continue to be hindered," he declared in explanation of the large appropriations required for Canadian railways during the coming year.

"The development of this country and the United States," affirmed the Minister, "has been hindered by what is called the McAdoo award in the King of the West. Some of the railways must be taken, and I think the railway employees themselves should look into this matter and endeavor to adjust conditions in such a way that the future of this country will not be hindered on account of the enormous cost of the operation of the railways as is the case at the present time."

Large Amounts for Construction

Explanatory of his estimates, the Minister declared that the fact that the sum of \$168,000,000 appeared did not mean that there had been that loss or that such a loss was estimated for the coming year. "What it really means," he said, "is that it has been estimated by those who are in charge of the Canadian National, which include the Canadian Northern, the Intercolonial, the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific, that there will be a loss of some \$50,000,000 during the year 1921, but in addition to that loss, large amounts are required for construction and betterments that are really charged to capital account, and in connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific a large amount will have to be charged in connection with capital account."

As regards the Grand Trunk Railway Company, which the government must take over, the government has to assume responsibility in connection with liabilities that are falling due. It must not, however, be considered that the amount contained in the estimates means a deficit of that amount for next year. There is no doubt that the Canadian National Railways and the other Canadian railways are meeting with great losses, but the railways of the United States are meeting with proportionally much larger losses than our Canadian railways."

Development of Navigation

The Minister declared himself as strongly in favor of the development of the St. Lawrence waterway in connection with which the International Waterways Commission is now holding an inquiry.

"I am myself," he said, "very anxious that these great waterways should be developed first for navigation purposes. I believe in the development of this great waterway. I believe it would be worth the amount it would cost, simply because of the development of it would bring to the west from Port Arthur to British Columbia. In addition to that, I believe it would be of the greatest importance in developing the national resources in Ontario and Quebec from Port Arthur east."

"I believe, also, it is one of the most important projects that could be undertaken for the protection of that part of the country from Manitoba east, so far as its coal and fuel supply for the future is concerned. There is the additional fact that it would develop some 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 horsepower. This development would cheapen the cost of transportation on the railways between Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa. It would furnish power for a very large number of industries in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada, and would assist in the development of the natural resources of this Province and Canada generally. It would mean the bringing of more people to Ontario and Canada."

NOTED WITNESSES IN FRENCH TRIAL

Evidence of Anatole France and Romain Rolland Read in Defense of Accused Communists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Witnesses for the defense in the trial of nine Communist leaders for "plotting against the safety of the state" are now being called. They include some of the most prominent Socialists and Radicals, and in accordance with French legal customs, express opinions rather than give evidence. Among those notable persons who have been asked to appear, but excused themselves, is Anatole France who, nevertheless, has written a letter which was read to the jury.

"You are," says the writer, "called to pronounce upon men of noble intelligence, of firm character, of entire disinterestedness, solely for having employed the sacred right of expressing their sentiments in matters to which no man here can remain indifferent, since the fate of humanity depends upon them."

Anatole France continues that the question of whether their solution is right does not concern the jury. The future alone can decide. In the universal disorder too many solutions which had been accepted are already condemned. Romain Rolland also wrote a long letter expounding his theme that victory has been ruinous; the horizon is darker than ever; and disillusion has left in the hearts of the peoples resentment that might have been foreseen. The only way to put an end to revolt is to put an end to injustices.

The trial is expected to last all week.

On Sunday next, the second ballot in the election of Paris which Alexander Millerand formerly represented in the Chamber of Deputies, with another Deputy, takes place. Two of the accused men, Loriot and Souvaine, are candidates, and, as dissident Socialists, have withdrawn their candidacies, and Radicals may choose to cast their vote for the Communists rather than the Bloc National, a most interesting situation has developed. The result of the election, together with the result of the trial, may save considerable consequences.

MEAT WORKERS SEND APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

OMAHA, Nebraska.—The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of America in conference here yesterday, voted to put the whole packer question up to President Harding. A message sent to President Harding requests him to ask the packers to postpone their action on wage cuts and the 10-hour day, effective Monday, until the Department of Labor has taken the matter up for investigation.



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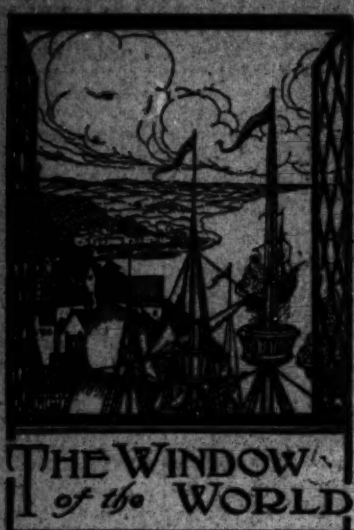
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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Toward the river, flowing free,
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Masked Actress

One had long grown accustomed to the thought that "all the world's a stage and all the men and women merely players." . . . And one man in his time plays many parts and when Hamlet introduces his players one recognized a state of affairs quite like a nest of Chinese boxes. But when it comes to an actress no longer showing her own face but playing her part covered in a mask, of which even the eyes are not her own, the plot thickens, the very mask is masked, and the actress, who may, by a change of mask play her many parts in the course of one piece becomes as illusive as that forest sprite which Russian folklore defines as having "one nostril and no back."

An Egyptian Garage

"The largest garage in Egypt" runs an advertisement on the front page of a Cairo daily newspaper. In French and English the enterprising owners proclaim its 1922-model equipment for housing the most luxurious limousines and racers known to the capitals of Europe. But alas, although the European or American tourist with his car following by freight will doubtless find all as advertised within doors, disappointment will await him on the road. For it is said that in all Egypt there is not enough automobile highway to afford more than a few hours ride in any one direction. After driving a few miles out of Cairo, the visiting chauffeur will find that he must put on chains but wooden shoes, rather like half barrels, over his tires, in order to make any progress at all across the sand. The trip up the Nile cannot, by any means, be taken in a tonneau, in spite of the excellent garage in Cairo. Recourse must be made to a saddle. Once again local color is justified, for no gasoline conveyance can compete with the camel.

The Moth's Song

In contrast with a host of buzzing relatives, the moths are a silent tribe. This makes the death's head moth all the more conspicuous in having a voice with which it makes a sound something like a mouse's squeak, which can be heard at a distance of several yards. It appears from a recent learned investigation that while the cricket and cicada, and indeed all other tenebrous insects, are comparable to fiddlers or other members of a stringed band, the death's head moth really is a vocalist making its song with its mouth, on the road pipe plan on which land animals depend. If the insects should get up a concert, the death's head moth is the only voice they could muster. Was it the procreation of his name that made him find a voice and lift it up in protest?

Dramatic Criticism

Frank Bacon, who is now in his third New York season in his own comedy, "Lightnin'," delights to tell of his barnstorming years on the Pacific Coast. He says that on one occasion his troupe reached a town where the only thing seemed to be a jail. After due preliminaries his release, in the custody of the sheriff, was procured for the period of the performance. It was a four-act piece, but after the pianist had duly played during the intermission after the third act, directly the curtain went up on the fourth act, he whispered to the sheriff: "Take me back to jail."

A Moving Highway

H. G. Wells would have been pleased to hear the arguments of Frederick J. Macleod of Boston, given recently before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, for Mr. Macleod, as counsel for several street railways, advocated by the use of a picturesque phrase an invention which Mr. Wells in "Anticipations" described as the only thing needed to enable men to desert ugly crowded tenements for garden city homes, yet get to their daily work without expending an undue amount of time in going to and fro. "A street car is a moving highway and should be provided as a necessary convenience by the public," said Mr. Macleod. Probably he did not expect to be taken quite literally, but his words being back Mr. Wells' vision of a moving highway on which the happy commuter could step at will; where he would find a comfortable chair in a shelter resembling a drawing room, or outside on what might be described as a deck, on which he might walk, if he wished, so hastening his arrival at his destination and at the same

time enjoying outdoor exercise after a day in the office or shop. Mr. Macleod added to his definition the plea that transportation be furnished free of cost to all riders, the expense of operating the lines to be borne by the general public. Mr. Wells, doubtless, would have agreed to this provision, even though he omitted it from his book written long before he sampled free transportation in Soviet Russia.

THE AMERICAN MIDDLE WEST

The Round Table Makes a Discovery

It was a true comment of yours, stranger, to the effect that the fellow-ship of the Round Table takes peculiar pride in fostering a New England atmosphere. I am not certain that even our mentally versatile friend the Poet could define, in precise terms, a New England atmosphere, but I do know that we had no doubt whatever that he possessed his share of this particular form of mystic. And he held the same truth to be self-evident for the other members, not excepting the Bondsman—was who a New England salesman of well-known Yankee shrewdness.

The fellowship had, in a measure, been modified in its New England point of view by Manhattan cockneys. We take our orientation from Broadway and not from Boston Common, but in spite of this qualifying factor the New England pine tree is the flag of our allegiance.

As for what passed beyond the western bank of the Hudson River, rumors from time reached us but we gave them little heed. Our geographic range was limited by Battery Park to the south, by the Hudson to the west and the waters of Long Island Sound to the east, and on the north by that noble stream, the Connecticut, whose flow is the very pulse of New England. When we went beyond these boundaries, we traveled; within their limits we were at home. Possibly our geographic limitations sufficiently define our New England atmosphere. As you noted, stranger, our New England was only a half of a whole, but a half which we have come to regard as a quinquessence. If we ignored even half of New England, westward the 3000-mile of country did not count at all. It was a trackless wilderness, inhabited by men who sold things noisily. Provincial, I believe, you once called us, stranger, but we are nobly provincial. We are no more, and no less, provincial than the inhabitants of any other intellectually productive quarter. We are provincial like Montmartre, or like Chelsea, or the London Mercury. We do the things that are important or right in our own eyes, and do not concern ourselves too much with the ways of outsiders, unless the latter force themselves upon our attention. We do not wear our rue with a difference because we are convinced that the way we wear our rue is the right way for us to wear it. The world's books reach our Round Table there to be compared with our standards. And it is something to have standards of one's own.

Now of late books have been arriving from the western side of the Hudson in such quantities that we have been forced to lay aside The London Times Literary Supplement long enough to take note of this strange phenomenon. And, as usual, it is the poet who has been our pioneer. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Sinclair Lewis had, once upon a time, been of our fellowship, led us to look into the question of Gopher Prairie as material for literature. At any rate, the Poet drew our attention to this interesting town. From that we went on to consider Port Royal and other, to us, Middle-Western Lhasas.

Since then we have speculated frequently on the strange country to the west. To an outsider our talk must have seemed much like that of a group of Ellsbergians discussing the discoveries in the South Seas, although you doubted, stranger, if our dialogue was comparable to theirs in flavor. We began once more the old argument whether it is the function of literature to mirror or to interpret life, together with such corollaries as what aspects of social environment are properly material for art, or if apparent truth could transgress the boundaries of apparent good taste. Here, as you wisely remarked, stranger, was matter for long and insoluble debates. But actually it was the revelation of a new continent that interested us more than did disquisitions concerning its proper artistic portrayal.

"As I see these Middle-Western writers," remarked the Poet the other afternoon, with the judicial air of an investigator at Wood's Hole confronted with a new specimen of prickly sea-urchin, "they fall into two classes." Here he paused, hoping, and not in vain, that some one would challenge him with a question.

"You tell us," said the Bondsman. "I'll ask anything once." "First, there are the apologists for the Middle West, who tell us the country is new and that we must be patient with it. 'It is feeling its way to utterance,' I believe, is the way they put it. They deprecate their own work by describing it as a groping toward the perfect expression which is one day to come." "Go on. You intrigue me," commented the Salesman with a wink at the Armorer. The Salesman is so easily pleased with his own theory of sarcasm that it is a delight to wink back at him. "The second group," the Poet continued, disregarding his friend's humorously meant innuendo, "take the opposite course to complain that the Middle West has not yet reached a standard of culture which prefers Dunsmuir to moving pictures. From the point of view of the artist, both apology and complaint are wrong."

"Sir," cut in the Professor of Literature, "although I have not had the pleasure of reading the works which are in question, I agree with the rule

you have just laid down. The literary artist has no negative functions."

Fortunately, the Professor's ex cathedra statement did not deflect the conversation, as it well might have done, for he laid a heavy responsibility upon his theory of criticism by speaking these words.

"The really interesting quality revealed by these Middle-Western writers," the Poet went on, "is the intensity of curiosity which life in that far country inspires. We do not apologize for New England when we write of it; we do not say that New England should be something else. We accept it as it is, and end by being rather bored by it. Our acceptance implies something finished, with a resultant yawn, as we look about us, because we have nothing left to do. But both the Middle-Western apologists and complainers reveal a common intense curiosity concerning the life they write about. They are frankly puzzled. Hence, being puzzled, some apologize and others complain, according to their respective temperaments. They feel that it is an artist's business to do something about it, and there, of course, they are, for the present, wrong. But on the other hand, their curiosity is a sign that they are splendidly right in understanding what is the fundamental requisite for good writing. To be puzzled by life is the natural error of a young man, but to be curious about life is the beginning of art and wisdom."

"I'll take your word for it that you've said something," the Salesman chuckled. The Professor of Theology interposed at this point. "I am not convinced," said he, "that your implied reduction of literature to the level of historical documentation is a correct limitation upon its purpose. The artist is precisely the person, who, next to the preacher, should tell us what to do about things."

"Well," smiled the Poet, "I'll waive that question for the moment, if you don't object. But I must say that it is the strength of the current that pleases one most in these writers, and not their philosophy. They often speak of the Middle West as doing 'big things in big ways'—I believe I have the phrase correctly—but that is a wholly unimpressive comment. How do they know? Let them write about what they do know, for they have an unlimited supply of new and untapped literary materials at their disposal. Let them get it down on paper first."

"H'm," murmured the Professor of Literature, "I really must read one of these books some day." "Indeed, you should," agreed the Poet. "Nearly all the world's sophisticated literature has been written in an age of tranquillity, after a definite stage of development had been reached. But here is a literature written by men whose mental development is a composite of old civilization, in a country that is developing and changing before their very eyes. No writer before ever had greater opportunities. Their work will be a living record of transitions, not a summing up of views taken from predetermined milestones. The results are certain to be both new and interesting, and in the end, they will sweep us all forward."

The Bondsman turned to the Armorer. "Edward," he said severely, "don't forget that committee meeting at 6 to change the location of the seventeenth green."

APPROACHING BOAT RACE DAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race, to be rowed on Wednesday, March 30—start, 5 o'clock; course as always since 1845, from Putney to Mortlake; distance, four miles, two furlongs—remains the intimate concern of every Briton; it has as much to do with the patrician as the plebeian; it is a tradition, an institution. The varieties would have it for their very own; the East-Enders; men, women, boys, girls of every town, village and hamlet; high and low, rich and poor, as if by some magnet, to the preparations of the 16 men who are to row for Oxford and Cambridge.

We become pro-Oxford, or pro-Cambridge; until the race has been won and lost we are Dark Blue or Light Blue. And this we do because of custom, inexorable. I write many days before the classic happening, and yet already opinion is being freely canvassed as to the chances, the possibilities and the prospects of the crews generally. It is a remarkable circumstance that no one who can no more sit a boat than fly the Atlantic carry themselves as would the seasoned "Wet Bob" at this period of the year; they follow the work of the crews; names, weights and personalities are reduced to common prattle, and if you were not British you would be amazed that the man of some dingy factory that assists in making the unloveliness of the East End can feel pleasure and happiness at the coming of the boat race. The likelihood is that were it not for Oxford and Cambridge, the beauties, the majesty of the Thames would be unknown to him; of the wharves of Wapping, the grim, forbidding reaches of the river which skirts his little community, he would only know, for the Londoner, as I have come to understand him, is parochial to an astonishing degree; he is not given to wandering abroad; but the boat race calls him to Putney, to Mortlake, to some part or other of the championship course, and to be of a new world for one day in a twelve-month, a great busy, bustling world, bright with life, gay and rich in color, to be of a mighty and the best and surest democracy—for such does the boat race create in a way magical—is his joy.

The popular impression at the moment is that Cambridge will prove to be a crew of uncommon power; their chances are most favored. In the matter of weight and sheer strength, they promise to be a wonderful eight, five of whom are more than 13 stone. So big are the men of Cambridge that they have been counted fortunate in having been able to obtain a boat large enough to hold them; they have been using an old Jesus eight of extra size in which to do their work at home. It will not be until they embark upon their last days of training at Putney that they shall be able to feel we have anything like a remarkable estimate of their powers, but they are such obviously honest workers that judicious and careful coaching should help them to shed minor blemishes and give to them that ease and polish which tell of the oarsman of high degree. As last year the Cambridge men have received their only instruction from the old Light Blue oarsman, the Rev. S. R. Swann, and upon their arrival at Putney they will be taken in hand by Col. J. H. Gibson, who was stroke of the great 1899 and 1900 Cambridge eight. Oxford, who regard the Harvard-American, F. Lothrop, who rows No. 6, as a decided acquisition, have enjoyed the help of Prof. G. C. Bourne, who, by stroking the Dark Blues to victory on four consecutive occasions, performed a feat which no other stroke has accomplished.

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WALKING TOURS IN THE SPRING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The present fashion for economy should cause a revival of the once popular walking tour. Of recent years, with so many new forms of propulsion, the idea of walking for days on end, as a means of diversion, has been rather scoffed at, and its ad-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
How light is the pack in the early morning

herents put down as relics of the stone age. Walkers on their part have always had the sure and certain faith that their method of travel was the best, and have reserved their pity for people who are reduced to riding in cars or on bicycles.

Certainly walking is the most ideal form of travel, at any rate in a country such as England, where distances are not great, and one cannot be very many hours out of reach of friendly board and shelter. In the Isle of Wight, for instance, the towns are but three or four miles apart, and one cannot walk half a dozen miles in any direction without coming to the edge of the island.

Some such place as the Isle of Wight is the best training ground for a walker, for the great point to remember in planning a walking tour is not to walk too much. On a fine spring morning one's pack seems light, and distances look short on the map. The tendency is to pile up the miles, so as to take all the scattered points of interest. The first day passes off well enough, but on the morning of the second day the members of the party will be observed to be competing for the soft dust at the side of the road.

A twelve-mile march for the first day, or two, with plenty of rests, makes a better holiday for people from town than a 20-mile grind each day. Afterwards, when the pack has adjusted itself to the back and boots have adjusted themselves to the feet, the distance may be increased.

It is best to make a careful study of the route beforehand, with an eye for contours and densely populated districts. Guide books may be lacking in romance, but they help the walker to avoid the prosaic, and one can usually learn from them what are the districts to be avoided. The map shows the lie of the land, and if one makes a bee-line for the broken country, where the contour lines run close together, one will at any rate reach the best scenery.

Although walking is the most care-free form of travel, yet it is not wise to be totally unprovided. At least one should be tolerably certain where the next meal is coming from. The amount which one can carry in the pack is limited, and a heavy load is not the best companion for a light heart. Therefore, the walker should say to himself: "I will carry food for so many hours, and at or about the end of the time I will strive to be at this or that place where entertainment is to be found."

He may alter his plans during the walk, and these sudden changes of plan on the caprice of the moment are one of the chief joys of the tour. But they must be regulated by the map and the clock. Hunger can make enormous strides in an hour, but the walker must go his old pace, or a little slower.

MISTER SWEEP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The lowly calling of the sweep has been raised from the commonplace to the atmosphere of romance by Charles Kingsley in his book "The Water Babies." Is there a home in the land of smoky chimneys and open fires in which the rites of "Mr. Grimes" are not a source of unrivaled attraction to the small fry of the household?

The particular gentleman that pursues the profession of chimney sweep in our town is quite an aristocrat of his trade in appearance, the little pony and cart in which he drives round being a spotless combination of shining brass and gayly painted wood. When the occasion of the annual spring cleaning, or some other emergency, makes it necessary to visit his home and interview his wife, it is impossible to fail to be impressed by the absence of any indication of the nature of his work in his wonderfully clean and attractive little dwelling, so clean, in fact, that one wonders if the necessary ablutions after his days' work have to be performed before he is permitted to cross the threshold.

This particular sweep, like others of his calling, is always about his work betimes, and though this is very desirable in many cases, when the hour at which he presents himself is 4 a. m., it seems, perhaps, approaching that condition of things which may be described as a little over-zealous. On one celebrated occasion we had asked him to call at our modest establishment at 6 a. m., feeling that that hour was just the right one for the removal of soot from a kitchen chimney. On the selected morning, before daylight, a loud knocking on the kitchen door was heard, and the rainwater pipe near by was vigorously shaken. The master of the house valiantly arose to admit the disturber of the peace, and the maid, was saved the trouble of dressing hurriedly to let the intruder in. On opening the side door it was found that John, the dog, had propped a noble defender of the ancestral home.

"E let me come rite up to the door and said nuffin," said the sweep, "but I drolly I put my foot on the step—he poked aht."

By that time it had been discovered that the hour was 4 a. m. Instead of 6 a. m., the time he was asked to call, so he was requested to let himself out when he had finished his operations on the chimney, in order not to get the rest of the household up too early.

"Aht rite," he said, "that's all rite, but I'll go aht at the front," and go "aht at the front" he did, giving the brave dog a wide berth.

The next occasion when his services were required was when the master of the house was in France. The time specified for his visit was again 6 o'clock, and again he turned up at 4, but this time he gained no admittance. On being politely but firmly requested to go away and come back at 6 o'clock, he said ruefully that someone must be first. We felt we had had our turn of being first, however.

Another time his visit was, for him, a late one, 10 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock, and we spent an entertaining half-hour listening to his views on things in general. He has the reputation in our town of keeping his promises, if not as to time, at least as to the day on which his services

are needed. He related to our sympathetic ears that a lady came to him once and appealed to him for assistance, saying that another sweep had promised on two different occasions to sweep her chimneys and had failed to turn up.

"Well, m'm," said our friend, "if I see I'll come, I comes. If you let me



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
He appears at 4 in the morning

choose my time, I'll do it for yer." And so it was agreed. He duly accomplished the work and on presenting his charge, the good lady he had assisted out of her troubles told him he was very expensive and would not be asked to do the work again.

"Very well, m'm," he said, "but if I'd known you was only making a convenience of me, I wouldn't a' come. You'd better get the gentleman that ses he'll come and then doesn't come to do it for yer nex' time."

"We 'as ter live," he added, "and I must 'av two eggs for my brekfast, a meal which, it seems, he negotiates at 3 a. m."

Then he told us of the trouble he was having to make his pony stand still and wait for him. "Dye remember the little piebald pony I used ter 'av, m'm? Sh' was a good 'un, and would stand anywhere and as long as ever I liked. But this one doesn't like standing, and its all becuz' her first master used ter like her in with 'im." It seemed difficult to conjecture what sort of place her former master used to take her into in his company. Surely, not into the kitchen to sweep chimneys!

The practice of heating houses with open fires may have its drawbacks, but in our neighborhood, at least, the smart little equipage of our friend, the sweep, would be very much missed if central heating were adopted. His cheerful "Good-day" is very welcome when given from what one might call his throne, the brightness of which only throws up more strikingly the impressive blackness of his face and clothes, the trademark of his calling.

FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF A REPORTER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Today I saw hundreds of immigrant boys beginning to experience the process of Americanization, and I was ashamed. Not for them, but for myself. Poles, Irish, Czech-Slovaks, Jews, Swedes, English and Italians—there they stood in a long row—"una alla," as the immigration man said. And after him they declaimed:

"George Wash-ing-ton, Ab-ra-ham Lin-coln, Wood-row Wil-son, Mis-ter Har-ding, Mis-ter Pre-si-dent," and waving their hats toward the flag they concluded with a fervent yell: "A-mer-i-ca!"

They had been in the United States, or rather on its doorstep, a single day. I had been here many days and more than a handful of years. In fact, since I began to be anywhere. And yet, while they shouted these names lustily, and the immigration man who had trained them to shout that they turned to me with a "Whaddya think of that?" I, at first, and to myself, laughed.

To myself, because I sensed that I was wrong. Sometimes a reporter is. Always, when his judgments are warped by the cynicism born of that familiarity with the underlying motives of human activities which is likely to breed contempt of them.

Americanization! I had heard about it constantly. Was I seeing the beginnings of it now? No, indeed, this was all what we call "surface stuff." What did the yelling of a few names mean to those boys? Nothing. It was all a joke.

But wait. What would this night's shouting mean to those boys in the future?

"Ten years from now," glowed the immigration man, "those lads won't be forgetting this night."

He was right. This was Americanization after all. Those names were ideas. The swelling of those nondescript headpieces was in acclamation of an idea. "A-mer-i-ca."

I was ashamed. I awoke to the realization that as they swung theirs, my hat was on my head! And the last remark I remembered having made about Mr. Har-ding's in-aug-ural address, was that in it he had split an infinitive!

Being a reporter was crusting me over with cynicism. I must break through. I, too, was an American. I was born in America. At the age of those boys, was I standing una filia and shouting the names of illustrious symbols of the American ideal? I was not. I was probably trying to think of an excuse to avoid learning more of them at school on the morrow.

Suddenly the immigration man called me back to the middle of the floor. From us radiated three una filias of conglomerate youth.

"George Wash-ing-ton, Ab-ra-ham Lin-coln—" it began again.

At each syllable I breathed a bit faster. I felt the warmth of those hundreds of eyes, flaming with aspiration to know the full significance of the ideas they were voicing. Maybe I flushed a little. I hope so. I needed atonement. And, when the "A-mer-i-ca" came shrilling through the wide spaces of the huge auditorium, I gave it. I myself joined in—no, I must be truthful about it. My lips opened not. I still, you see, had my pride with me. But my heart shouted. And my hat came off!



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PALMER RULING ON DRY ACT DEPLORED

Indication Seen That Vigilance Is Needed to Protect the Law—Decision Would Remove Power to Limit Number of Permits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The last minute opinion of A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney-General, that physicians may freely prescribe wine and beer and that there is no limit, practically, to the number of permits that may be issued for the manufacture of these liquors for medicinal purposes, as disclosed by the Treasury Department, which gave out the full text of the ruling yesterday, is taken by the friends of prohibition as an indication that vigilance is still necessary to prevent the Volstead act from becoming practically null.

John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, said last evening that he was studying the ruling and trying to find out just how far it went and what the effect would be on prohibition enforcement. He was unwilling to express his views on the subject until he had given it more thorough study, but he admitted that, from what he knew of it, it was going to make his work much harder than it has been.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, is in Maine, but before leaving Washington yesterday, he expressed his great disappointment that such an interpretation of the law had been made. It was never intended under the Volstead act that either beer or wine should be prescribed as medicine, he declared. In his opinion this ruling and the one on wine will greatly enlarge the opportunities for evading the law.

Ruling Unexpected

No one in authority is able to state at present what steps, if any, will be taken to prevent such a weakening of the law, the ruling having been entirely unexpected. It has been proposed that the present Secretary of the Treasury might ask the present Attorney-General for a new ruling, but friends of prohibition are not sanguine of meeting with success in such a step. They incline, rather, to an appeal to Congress for a bolstering up of these parts of the law which have been construed favorably for the increased manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors. They also have an eye on the Supreme Court as the final arbiter.

There are nine states, and the District of Columbia, however, which this interpretation of the national law will not affect, they being "bone dry" through special local prohibition legislation.

The following questions had been put to the Department of Justice by David F. Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury:

"1. Whether the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized under the Volstead act to issue a permit for the manufacture of whiskey for medicinal purposes.

"2. Whether the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized under the Volstead act to issue a permit for the manufacture of beer and other malt liquors, with an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of 1 per cent, for medicinal purposes.

"3. Whether the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized under the Volstead act to issue a permit for the manufacture of wine and other vinous liquors, with an alcoholic content in excess of one-half of 1 per cent, for medicinal purposes.

"4. If your answer is in the affirmative in any or all of the above-mentioned cases, please advise me whether by regulations, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the quantity to be prescribed by physicians may be limited or controlled.

"5. If your answer is in the affirmative as to one or all of the questions numbered 1, 2 and 3, please advise me as follows:

"(a) May the commissioner, under regulations to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, limit the number of permits for manufacture or sale within any particular state, subdivisions of states, or locality, after he has determined as a matter of fact that a certain number of permits would be all that reasonably would be necessary to take care of these products for medicinal purposes?

"(b) May the commissioner as a matter of administration in the exercise of his administrative judgment determine that no permits whatsoever should be issued in any particular state, locality, or subdivisions of states, or in the country as a whole?"

The Attorney-General's Reply

The Attorney-General in answering the first three questions referred to his opinion of December 13, 1920, which indicated that the liquor enumerated in these questions come within the definition of the term "liquor."

"It was not the purpose of Congress to prohibit the use of liquor for non-beverage purposes," he declared. "However, it was necessary to regulate the traffic in non-beverage liquor in order to accomplish the purpose of the act, which was to prevent the use of liquors for beverage purposes. The use of liquor as a medicine was recognized by Congress to be a non-beverage use. I am, therefore, of opinion the commissioner may issue permits for the manufacture of liquors for medicinal purposes.

"If, by your fourth question, you mean to inquire whether it is competent, by regulation, to limit, except as prescribed by the statute in the case of spirituous liquor, the quantity of liquor that a physician may pre-

scribe for the same patient within a given period of time, I think the question must be answered in the negative. The statute forbids a physician to prescribe liquor except when after the required examination or investigation he in good faith believes that the use of such liquor as a medicine by such person is necessary and will afford relief to him from some known ailment."

Additional Limitation

"Congress has imposed the sole additional limitation that not more than a pint of spirituous liquor shall be prescribed for the same person within any period of 15 days. Subject to this limitation, obviously there has been committed, not to the judgment of the commissioner and the Secretary of the Treasury, but to the professional judgment of the physician, the question of the quantity of liquor that may be used to advantage, as a medicine, in each case.

"Any regulation reasonably deemed by the commissioner and secretary proper to limit the distribution of liquor for medicinal purposes to cases in which a physician, in good faith, believes necessary, will be valid. To authorize a physician to prescribe, at one time, a large quantity of liquor, on the theory that the necessity for its use will probably continue during a long period in the future, would lead to abuses and enable persons to obtain liquors that might in fact, never be required for the purpose for which prescribed. This, I think, was never contemplated, and I am of opinion that the regulations may very properly limit the quantity of liquor of any and all kinds which shall be called for by a single prescription."

"In answer to your questions 5 (a) and 5 (b), I am constrained to the view that the commissioner and the secretary are without authority to limit the number of permits to be issued for the manufacture or sale of liquor for medicinal purposes within a particular section of the country upon the sole ground that a given number will be sufficient.

"The manufacture or sale of liquor for medicinal purposes has not been prohibited. The constitutional amendment does not expressly confer power to prohibit either. It may be assumed that Congress, for the purpose of making the prohibition law effective, could have placed some limit upon the quantity of liquor that should be either manufactured or sold for medicinal purposes and that it might have indicated, in general terms, the character of such limitation and authorized the executive officers to carry out the purpose thus suggested by proper regulations. I can find in the act, however, no purpose either to directly impose such a limitation or to confer upon the executive officers any power to do so.

Permits for Sale

"Practically, therefore, no permit for sales at retail can be granted except to a druggist who is himself a licensed pharmacist or who employs such a pharmacist. As between different applicants for permits who meet this and the other requirements of the act, I am unable to find any authority for discriminating. I think it was the intention of Congress that all reputable drug stores authorized to compound and dispense medicine prescribed by physicians should be entitled to a permit to sell liquor at retail on such prescriptions.

"With respect to sales at wholesale for any non-beverage purposes, the act imposes limitations as to the class of persons who may receive permits. But again I can find no authority to discriminate between persons within that class by limiting the number of permits to be issued."

"With respect to persons who may receive permits to manufacture, there does not seem to be any limitation as to the class of such persons."

"On the whole, I am of opinion that there is no authority to limit the number of permits, either locally or for the country as a whole, because the commissioner and secretary may be of opinion that a larger number are not necessary. I must, therefore, answer the two questions embraced in your number 5 in the negative."

WARNING ISSUED TO PORTO RICANS

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Warning against independence propaganda in political campaigns and in newspapers, coupled with expressions of anti-American sentiment, was given the people of Porto Rico yesterday by a letter to President Barco of the Porto Rican Senate from Horace M. Towner, chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs of the United States Congress. Mr. Towner's letter was an acknowledgment of recent cablegrams of greeting from the Porto Rican Legislature, and was made public by Mr. Barco. "Friends of Porto Rico," it said, "will find it difficult to help the island if this propaganda is continued. I assure you there is not now, and there is not likely to be, any considerable sentiment in this country for the independence of Porto Rico."

PEACE IDEA SUPPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At the meeting of the Unitarian Ministerial Union it was voted "that the members of the Ministerial Union be urged to support the incoming President, Mr. Warren G. Harding, in his proposal to outlaw war; and to this end earnestly beg him to lead the way with a practicable plan of disarmament."

REPAIRS URGED UPON FARMERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—Farmers of Indiana are urged to repair their farm machinery and implements in letters sent to 70,000 members of the Indiana Federation of Farmers Associations by John G. Brown, president, who is advising farmers not to buy machinery until prices are lower.

NAVAL AGREEMENT CALLED POSSIBLE

Rear Admiral Huse Advocates American Navy Equal to Any Two Others, "Not to Make War, but to Defend Peace"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Denying that he has prophesied a war between the United States and Great Britain, and declaring that such a war is inconceivable and would be a catastrophe greater than the world war, Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, commandant of the third naval district, and former member of the allied naval armistice commission, expresses the conviction that the United States should have a navy as large as that of any two countries, "not to make war, but to defend our peace."

Regarding a strong American navy as one of the most potent factors for peace, Admiral Huse told at an American Legion dinner here Tuesday night that he also believed "that an international agreement to reduce naval building programs is possible, and with this statement he said his declaration for a two-power navy was consistent. For a navy of such power would put us 'in the best possible condition to discuss such a proposition.'"

Strong Anglo-Saxon Ties

"The two great sea powers today are England and the United States," said Admiral Huse. "They are bound together with ties of blood, of language, of laws, of history, of literature. A war between these two great countries is inconceivable. It would be a blow such as our civilization has never yet received, a catastrophe greater than the late war. I have been charged with prophesying such a war. That is not true."

"We have closed one century of peace between the two English-speaking nations. I believe that we have now entered upon another."

No country was ever kept out of war by a policy of unpreparedness. Our purpose must be not to make war, but to defend our peace. I believe that a strong American navy is one of the most potent factors for peace in the world. I go so far as to say that we should have a two-power standard. That is, that the navy of the United States should be as big as that of any two countries in the world."

International Agreement Possible

"I also thoroughly believe that an international agreement to reduce naval building programs is possible and the two statements are perfectly consistent. We have the wealth to carry out the two-power standard and all the world knows it, and that is why we need sacrifice nothing in entering into an agreement with other nations. America would then require no building program; her building program would be determined by the actual building programs of other nations, just as the building program of the leading naval powers of the world was determined two years ago."

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of my meaning I will briefly summarize what I have said in the following statement:

"1. America requires a navy not to make war, but to defend her peace.

"2. There is no reason to believe that we are going to war with anyone. Certainly a war with England is inconceivable.

"3. A large American navy is the best guarantee of peace in the world.

"4. The term 'large' in this case should be interpreted to mean a navy equal in strength to that of any other two navies in the world.

"5. There is nothing in the above statement inconsistent with an international agreement for an early cessation of building vessels of war. On the contrary, it puts us in the best possible condition to discuss such a proposition."

Naval Power Relative

"These remarks are presented to you as the opinion of a military man. You must bear in mind that there is no such thing as a powerful navy, used as an absolute term; the power of a navy is a purely relative term."

Suppose all the great nations had decided upon certain building programs, and then suppose that these nations should agree among themselves to cut down these building programs by one-half or three-quarters or nine-tenths. If you like, the relation of the forces would remain the same as before.

"The fact is that there is much more common ground between military men and advocates of disarmament than is generally understood. Unfortunately, the common ground has been avoided by both, and agreement has thus been utterly impossible."

"I will conclude with just one remark: That man is unwise who lays aside his gun while the shooting is going on."

Fleeting for preparedness and a large navy, Admiral Huse declared that while this country was preparing for the last war the allied navies protected us largely, and added: "We mustn't forget that debt. But we can't count on it next time. There'll be another war—we knew 10 years ago that there would be a war. We can't

depend on our allies to defend us again. We must do it ourselves."

The Pacific fleet, under Admiral Rodman, and the Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Wilson, must be ready to fight at the drop of the hat—and they are ready. They must be complete units, with destroyers, submarines and all auxiliaries."

POLICY OF WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York City League of Women Voters has adopted a definite political policy regarding the coming municipal election which includes active support of "whatever candidates may be endorsed by a three-quarters vote of the city committee," which is composed of officers and leaders of the organization. It is announced that the league will make no nominations of its own.

"This policy applies only to municipal elections," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the league. "When candidates of equal merit are put up by the parties, the league will, as an organization, remain quiet, but if there is a candidate who embodies in his platform the ideas and ideals of the league and who, after proper investigation is found to be so superior to his opponents that three-fourths of the city committee vote to endorse him, the league will actively support him."

"This action of the league as a whole will not bind any individual member of the league to cast her ballot in any way except as her conscience dictates. If she is opposed to the candidate supported, she is under no obligation to work for him or to vote for him, as the league does not intend to introduce any methods that savor of political bossism."

LOWER COSTS URGED IN BUILDING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"It is up to all the elements in the construction industry to get their own costs down to an irreducible minimum, even if that entails doing business for a time at cost or even less," declared E. T. Trigg, president of the National Federation of Construction Industry, in opening a conference here on the building situation in the United States. Other speakers asserted the necessity of purging the building industry of exorbitant profits and dishonest practices, of persuading Labor in general to accept reduction in wages of at least 23 per cent, and of enlisting the cooperation of the public.

"Whatever the new level is," said Mr. Trigg, "it is up to the construction industry to tell the public why prices cannot go below the reduced figure. It is time the building industry was honest with the public."

Unless a sound economic basis is reached there is no desire to see things move in the building industry, according to Col. J. P. Jackson, head of the industrial relations committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. He declared that investors were reluctant to put money into construction lest they lose it through deflation of values.

AMENDMENTS ARE DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire.—All the proposed amendments to the New Hampshire State Constitution were rejected by popular vote. One was to remove from the Constitution all restrictions on women holding office, another to remove the membership of the House of Representatives and two others provided for a change in the inheritance tax and authority to impose income taxes.

NEW SWARTHMORE PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Announcement is made of the election of Prof. Frank Aydelotte, professor of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and American secretary of the Rhodes scholarships, to the presidency of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. He received the degree of A. B. from Indiana University in 1900 and A. M. from Harvard in 1903.

JOINT CONVENTION ACT ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has expressed a unanimous opinion that the action of the joint convention of the Legislature in special session in December, in introducing constitutional amendments designed to enable towns to adopt the limited town meeting plan in 1922 and to place women voters on the same plane as men, was invalid.

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SOCIALISTS DRAFT CONVENTION PLANS

National Executive Committee Prepares Agenda of Clear-Cut Issues for Presentation to Delegates From Local

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Drafting of a comprehensive agenda containing clear-cut issues for presentation to the national convention of the party occupied the three-day session here of the quarterly meeting of the executive committee of the Socialist Party of the United States. The preparation of an agenda is a new departure in the party procedure that was authorized at the last convention, and is a condensation of resolutions, suggestions and recommendations submitted by the branches. It is planned to put the completed agenda in the hands of the locals of the party for consideration in order that delegates to the convention may be advised of the sentiment of their constituents.

One of the most important questions, it is felt, that will come before the convention is that of international relations with the Communist International. In order to meet the difference of opinion which is expected to arise on this issue the committee has approved the submission of four alternatives. The first motion provides that the party renew its application for membership in the International upon the basis of the 21 points of affiliation. The second motion would renew the application with the reservation that there be no acceptance of a "binding formula for the attainment or organization of the Socialist society," the party retaining "complete autonomy in matters of membership, organization and tactics and in regard to program and declarations regarding questions which are primarily of domestic concern."

National Program

The other two alternative motions do not provide for relations with the Communist International; the third providing cooperation with other Socialist parties on "the basis of the internal autonomy of the national parties." The final proposal would direct the energies of the party to building up "a powerful, revolutionary Socialist organization in this country," and would commit the party to the policy of refraining from international affiliations until this object has been attained. It is felt that these four propositions represent a sufficient range to include the various opinions in the party.

It was also voted by the executive committee to reintroduce the old constitutional provision that no member of the Socialist Party be permitted to vote for a military or naval appropriation. Broadening of policy in the direction of conciliating and coordinating the work of radical political parties is proposed in a motion which would allow "coalition or working agreements with other political parties or organizations opposed to the Republican or Democratic parties when conditions and circumstances justify such procedure in order to advance the interest of the working class in any particular locality." It will also be suggested that a committee be named to consider the feasibility of establishing a chain of Socialist newspapers.

Taking cognizance of the entrance of women into politics and to use of the ballot, and recognizing that women are less conscious of their political class interests," resolution will be proposed instructing the executive committee "to make special efforts to extend the propaganda among women in order that the women of the working class may be educated and organized to use their franchise in support and defense of their class interests." Another plan which received consid-

erable support in the committee, and which is felt to be important, is the establishment of vocational and administrative schools for training workers in industrial engineering. It is felt by members of the committee that efforts in the direction of education are of the highest importance.

Election Qualifications

Repeal of all election qualifications which result in partial or total disenfranchisement of workers will be sought. It is pointed out that because of the exigencies of labor conditions it is impossible for many workers to establish a permanent legal residence with the result that they have no exercise of the ballot. It is also planned to prepare a terse and comprehensive definition of words and phrases used by Socialists and appearing in descriptions of the Socialist aims and society. A motion will be submitted providing that no party member will be allowed to join a chamber of commerce.

During the meeting plans were adopted for an aggressive campaign seeking the release of Eugene V. Debs, the party's leader, and others imprisoned because of their political beliefs. The tentative program includes picketing of the executive mansion in Washington, District of Columbia, and a lobby which will be headed by Harriot Stanton Blatch, suffrage leader. The campaign would culminate with demonstrations on April 13 and 14, the anniversary of the days on which Mr. Debs was arrested and sent to prison. This program, and a strong defense against the "open shop" movement, are felt to be the most important immediate aims of the party.

EDUCATOR CHOSEN FOR PHILIPPINES POST

MANILA, Philippines.—Dr. Guy Potter Benton, of New York, former president of the University of Vermont, has been elected president of the University of the Philippines. Dr. Benton signed a contract for one year, with the privilege of renewing it for nine years additional.

General Wood Is Chosen

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood will be nominated as provost of the University of Pennsylvania at the next meeting of the board of trustees, to be held March 21.

President of Swarthmore

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Frank Aydelotte, American secretary to the Rhodes Scholarship Trustees, and professor of English at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been chosen president of Swarthmore College.

NATIONAL POLICE ORGANIZATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A national police organization for the exchange of information as to the movements of criminals may be formed as a result of a national convention of police officers to be held in this city on May 2 under the auspices of the local department. Already an organization designed to bring closer cooperation among the police agencies within 100 miles of New York has been formed and police recruits from cities near by are being trained under the New York department, thus making for standardization of practice and procedure.

GOOD PEACH CROP FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

AMHERST, Massachusetts.—Fruit specialists of the Massachusetts Agricultural College announce that the peach orchards of the State are going to get a good crop this year for the second time in six years. They say that trees that were headed back last year are in ideal condition to carry a bumper crop.

MR. MELLON CALLS FOR RETRENCHMENT

Secretary of the Treasury Says Situation Requires Utmost Economy—National Budget System Must Be Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In his first official statement, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, on Tuesday struck the keynote of stringent economic retrenchment in regard to all governmental expenditures.

"The heavy requirements of the government on account of necessary expenditures, including interest and sinking fund on the public debt and the maturity of \$7,500,000,000 of short-dated debt within the next two years or thereabouts," he asserted "makes it imperative that the greatest care and economy be exercised in matters affecting government expenditure."

"Figures as to the public debt and the current operation of the Treasury," Secretary Mellon added, "show that the country's finances are sound, but the situation calls for the utmost economy. The nation cannot afford extravagance and so far as possible it must avoid entering upon new fields of expenditure. The people generally must become more interested in saving the government's money than in spending it. A thorough-going national budget system must be established, and the government's expenses brought into relation with its income."

Secretary Mellon's statement is in the form of a letter addressed to the banking institutions of the country in which he outlined the present state of the nation's finances, the probable requirements of the Treasury for the coming months and its financial plans for the immediate future.

The gross debt of the government on February 23, 1921, he stated, amounted to \$24,051,684,728.25, while on the same date the floating debt (loan and tax certificates unamortized) amounted to \$2,484,032,000. These figures contrast with a gross debt on December 31, 1920, of \$22,952,234,168.16 and a floating debt on the same date of \$2,300,656,000.

"As a result of the Treasury's operations on March 15, 1921," Secretary Mellon asserted, "there increases in gross debt and floating debt (which are to be expected in the old months, when no quarterly income and profits tax payment are made) should be largely offset and perhaps overbalanced. The progress to be made during the balance of the current year in the retirement of gross debt and floating debt will depend, of course, upon the extent of the demands made upon the Treasury and the volume of its receipts from taxes and savings. This progress is likely to be seriously limited by reason of the heavy payments to be expected during the next two or three months."

About \$500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, he said, will mature on March 15, and about \$118,000,000 additional on April 15. On March 15 there will become payable the semi-annual interest on the Third Liberty Loan, amounting to about \$75,000,000.

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upon which occasion the store will be dedicated to a giving of new and wanted Spring merchandise at prices which will be fully evident of our gratitude for your patronage during these long years.
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NEW JERSEY DRY BILL IS PASSED

Senate Follows Example of Assembly, Adding Amendments Which Necessitates Return of Measure to the Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Anti-Saloon League is jubilant over the passage of its enforcement bill by the state Senate with a vote of 17 to 4, following passage by the Assembly by a vote of 22 to 11. The action is the biggest thing in its effect on prohibition ever done in New Jersey or any other state, in the opinion of Samuel B. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the league.

"The act gives New Jersey the most effective enforcement law in the nation, I believe," said Mr. Wilson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Not even a prohibition state has a law that can match up with it for quickness and sureness of action. The bill was passed practically as drawn, although there were a few amendments added which makes it necessary to send it back to the Assembly for its concurrence in them, as the Assembly had already passed the original bill by a vote of 42 to 11. Following that action it will go to the Governor for signature. In the event that the Governor vetoes it, which would not be surprising since it is a repeal of his own beer measure, we expect that it will be promptly passed over his veto, as we have a majority of about four to one in each house."

"One of the amendments provides that all liquor seized shall be analyzed by the State and if found fit for consumption be turned over to state institutions. We do not approve of that and believe that its fulfillment would prove very expensive. In our opinion the liquor should be poured into the sewer, but that matter will probably work itself out."

"A companion bill which is now to be introduced provides that federal permits for the sale of liquor will not be valid in this State unless certified by New Jersey authorities. This will affect such things as sacramental wine and so-called medicines which might become popular as beverages."

"We consider that we have won the greatest victory ever won in New Jersey."

Police Criticized

New York Officers Declared to Show Contempt for the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That respect for laws will be the supreme issue in the coming mayoralty campaign here is the conviction of dry leaders. They declare that while the three prohibition enforcement measures recommended to the Legislature by Gov. N. L. Miller are advancing toward final passage, even the police of this city manifest what the dries believe to be contempt for the prohibition amendment and the Volstead act.

They recall that at the fifteenth annual dinner of the police lieutenants' organization of this city, according to the press, liquor was carried to the gathering in violation of law, bottles of it were distributed to the diners as they entered, and in the presence of Mayor John F. Hylan, Richard E. Enright, police commissioner, and Thomas H. McCarthy, United States Marshal, this liquor was consumed in such quantities that, according to one report, a lieutenant repeatedly shouted that the commissioner had directed him to ask every lieutenant to help maintain order, and, according to another, Mayor Hylan remarked that the commissioner had directed him to say that "there must be absolute silence or he will call in the police."

Of this affair the Brooklyn Eagle has said: "Strong drink at public dinners in this city is so common as to cause little comment. But the drunken disorder at the dinner of the police lieutenants exceeded anything reported either under prohibition or for some years before. The affair was disgraceful, not merely as a noisy occasion at which the speakers could not make themselves heard, but as an evidence of the attitude of the police administration toward the enforcement of the law. This particular law happens to be unpopular with a large part of the people of the city, but it is the law, and officers of the law should have seen that it was not openly violated and scoffed at. Their defiance of it in this instance suggests indifference to the enforcement of other laws."

The American Issue, organ of the Anti-Saloon League, calls the dinner an "orgy of lawlessness," in the "condemning presence" of city and federal officials, and "meant to be a contemptuous answer by the police and municipal authorities to the program of Governor Miller with respect to enforcement." But it is held that the reaction will not be felt by the Gov-

ernor, but by the city administration; for "it was in essence a public shaming of the Mayor and his police commissioner of the responsibility for the lawless attitude of the law enforcement authorities of the city with respect to prohibition, and hence for all the loose police policy leading to the lawlessness and graft now being revealed in connection with the police administration."

THOUSANDS BENEFIT BY RENT DECISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Thousands of tenants in New York City will be saved from eviction when their leases expire in April now that the state rent laws have been upheld by the Court of Appeals. It is asserted that the more than 60,000 tenants who faced eviction when the laws went into effect last September are no longer in danger of having their furniture and household effects set out upon the street. Thousands of others, dwellers in the more expensive apartment houses, are saved, by this decision, from eviction or, as an alternative, the payment of extremely high rentals, in many cases double the former amount. Altogether it is probable that as many as 100,000 persons will benefit by the decision of the Court of Appeals.

The laws thus sustained provide that where a tenant pays a reasonable rent the landlord may not bring proceedings for his eviction unless he can show that he requires the property for his own occupancy, that the tenant is objectionable, that the building is to be demolished, or that it has been sold for a bona fide tenant's ownership project. The courts, usually the municipal courts, have the right to determine what is a fair and reasonable rent.

Reduction in Rents

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—A reduction of rents approximating 10 per cent will become effective April 1 for the tenants in the houses already erected by the Worcester Housing Corporation, formed to relieve the housing situation, it was announced by the corporation yesterday.

WIRELESS FEAT OF NAVAL IMPORTANCE

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The world's long-distance wireless record was broken by the United States Navy, it was reported at the Goat Island wireless station yesterday, by sending messages within three minutes from Cavite, Philippine Islands, to Washington, District of Columbia, 10,000 miles. The Cavite station sent test messages 7000 miles to the Goat



Pulpit Rock on St. Mary's Island, which resembles in silhouette a 4.7 naval gun

Island station. The message was forwarded to San Diego and thence to Washington.

Naval officials attach importance to the record, because it indicates the possibility of abolishing the present system of sending messages by cable via midway islands, Guam and Honolulu. A new automatic control, which was used in making the record, eliminates all handling of messages between originating and receiving points. This would give American warships direct communication with Washington from any point within 3000 miles of a short station.

CLOTHING WORKERS STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In order to establish standards for a minimum wage and for hours of work and to establish union shops, 6000 workers on misses' and children's dresses went on strike yesterday. Another object was the desire to establish machinery for negotiation and arbitration.

ANTI-TOBACCO BILL SIGNED

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—An anti-cigarette bill forbidding the sale of cigarettes in Utah, has been signed by Gov. Charles B. Mabey. The bill also prohibits other smoking in public places.



McCORMICK BLDG. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

McCORMICK BLDG. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

McCORMICK BLDG. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

McCORMICK BLDG. CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

As you stand looking westward from the storm-stricken granite cliffs gazing from Land's End into the western sun, there will be seen in fine weather a few black dots and faint blurs against the sunset. They are the Scilly Islands, 27 miles across that troubled sea.

Penzance is the seaport town whence you sail for those islands,



Amorel's Home on Samson

for Land's End is a wild place where shipping is unthinkable. It is a 40-mile voyage from Penzance to Hugh Town, St. Mary's Island, and from which place the daily steamer plies, making a four-hour trip. St. Mary's is a considerable center, according to Scillian ideas. The island is no less than five miles round, and it has a population of little less than 1200. It is greatly respected, therefore, by the inhabitants of the four other inhabited islands; Bryher, Treco, St. Martin's and St. Agnes, whose people are numbered respectively at about 91, 315, 174 and 130.

There are altogether about forty islands, together with a number of scattered rocks with picturesque names; all of them a great menace to shipping. The Scillies are annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall, which is an appendage of the Prince of Wales, in his capacity of Duke of Cornwall. They have been leased at various



Amorel's Home on Samson

times to the Godolphin family, whose interest ceased in 1831, when the Duke of Leeds, a Godolphin-Osborne, did not seek to renew; and Augustus Smith, a Hertfordshire gentleman, became interested in this remote corner of Great Britain. He took up a 99 years' lease of the islands, and thus became Lord Proprietor, building himself a pleasant residence, Treco Abbey, on Treco Island. He was succeeded in 1872 by his nephew, Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien.

In all those 99 years, now expired, the islands have been increasingly prosperous. When Augustus Smith came to them, he found a fearless people, disheartened because their interests in smuggling and wrecking were decayed and they had never learned the art of doing anything else. Smith was a forceful man. He brought education into the islands, and he it was who introduced the cultivation of early potatoes for the London market. But the greatest factor in the modern prosperity of the Scilly Islands is the flower-farming introduced by the

third of his line, Algernon Dorrien-Smith. Most of those narcissi and daffodils sold in London early in the year come from Scilly, where the flower harvest begins even as soon as Christmas, and ends only in June.

Fortunes have been made here by flower-farming in this mild climate, and although prices are not what they were in the first years of the industry, it is yet a thriving occupation. The summer visitor to the islands sees nothing of those beauties of the flower-farm. By the time he takes his holiday the fields are bare.

And now the rule of the "Lords Proprietor" has come to an end, with



Amorel's Home on Samson

the close of 1920; for the Prince of Wales, or his duchy authorities for him, will administer the islands direct, and the Dorrien-Smiths give up control, retaining only their residential island of Treco. It is stated that the agreed reasons for this action are concerned chiefly with the housing question. It is astonishing to find this almost world-wide problem even in Scilly. The burden of building being too great for a private person, the revenues of that rich duchy are called in to bear it.

St. Mary's Island is the only place possible for the visitor. There, at Hugh Town, is the base for exploring this endearing archipelago. On the highest point of the island, called "The Garrison," is that quaint old and obsolete fort known, from its ground-plan, "Star Castle." It dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, and is so little of a military asset that the chief preoccupation of the extremely bored soldiers I saw there at my last visit was their chicken-run.

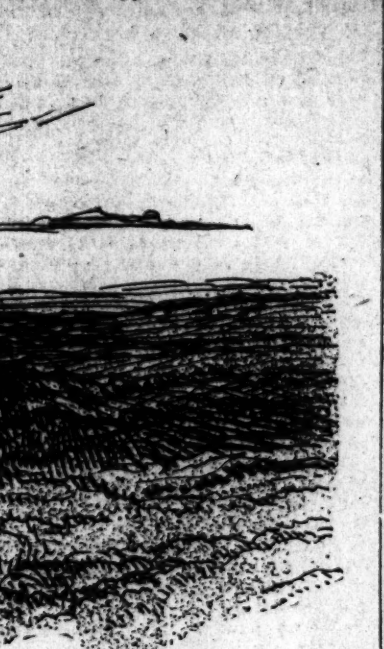
Many lighthouses are set up here, on the islands or on lonely rocks. The natives declare that Scilly is "as well lighted as Regent Street." Not that they know anything about London and its well-lit streets; but they have probably picked up the phrase from some more than usually cockney visitor. Standing on the Garrison at night, the lights are eloquent: the red flash on Round Island; the Seven Stones lightship; St. Agnes' light; and, far off, 4 1/2 miles away, the solitary and remote Bishop Rock Light-house, completed in 1858.

The rock scenery is of the same type as that of Cornwall, for it is of like granite formation. Curious fantastic shapes abound. There is on St. Mary's a rock exactly in profile like a laden kneeling camel; and the so-called Pulpit Rock in silhouette has a marvelous likeness to a 4.7 naval gun. Treco is the beauty-spot; there the Abbey gardens show to perfection that sub-tropical vegetation which is evident in degree on most of the islands.

Wonderfully strange are the weird names of the inhabited rocks: Menewethan, Hanjaque, Great and Little Gannily; and Minicarlo, Illswilgie, Great and Little Minalto, and Maiden Bower. Those last are the Outer Islands, where are the two great rocks, rising sheer from the sea, called "Scilly" and giving a generic name to the whole group.

There is romance about this region.

It is that tale of the lost land of Lyonesse which once spread, they say, where the ocean rolls in all those 27 miles between Land's End and the islands. At some time unspecified, it is told that the Scillies were a part of the mainland, and that suddenly, in some great storm, the sea broke in and drowned it and its 140 villages and churches. There are also many stories belonging to historical times for what with the Royalist privateers of 1651, who were scarcely to be distinguished from pirates and were probably more greatly feared by their supposed friends than by their foes, and the smugglers and the wreckers of



Amorel's Home on Samson

later times, these were once more stirring parts than now.

There is an entirely charming work of fiction which every past or intending visitor to the Scilly Islands should read. Nor need one limit it even to those classes, for it is worth the while of any reader. It is the novel by Sir Walter Besant called "Amorel of Lyonesse." It has the double advantage of being almost as good as a guidebook to these scenes, and of being a peculiarly human and engrossing story. The story opens with Samson, now one of the uninhabited islands, but with a population of about fifty until 1834, when the Lord Proprietor, Augustus Smith, deported them, for their own good, to other islands. Besant's heroine, Amorel Rosevean, lives on Holy Hill, Samson, and is instrumental in the rescue of two Londoners who have gone boating in these seas. One of the characters is amusing in his observations of the islands. "I see Samson," he remarks, "He groweth bigger as we approach. That is not uncommon with islands. I perceive that he hath two hills. The hills appear to be strewn with bowlders, and there are there, and perhaps Logan stones. There is always a Logan stone, but you can never find it."

How true that is! And when by chance you do find one, it doesn't move on its pivot to your touch, as it is supposed to do. The story is said to date from 1834. Besant boldly transferred the flower farm of Holy Vale, on St. Mary's Island, to Samson, and called it Holy Hill; but the ruined house on Samson is now a literary landmark, and is well known as Amorel's Home.

MORE PROTESTS ON RHINE MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"The man who avails himself of the liberty of America to sow discord between America and those with whom we fought the great fight of Europe is unworthy to possess the name of American citizen."

Such is the opinion of George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General of the United States, as aroused to expression by the "Rhine horror" meeting held in Madison Square Garden.

Remembering the Lusitania, the

bombing of hospital ships, the firing on Red Cross hospitals, and remembering Edith Cavell, Mr. Wickersham wonders how it was possible for such a meeting to be held in this city under protection of the municipal authorities. "Men in this country," he told the Kings County Republican Committee, "cannot hold allegiance of two nations. There is no room here for the hyphenated American. This is no place for the organization of propaganda in aid of insurrections in other countries. No self-respecting nation allows itself to be made a part of such propaganda, that today seeks to force us into bad relations with those with whom we stood shoulder to shoulder in the great war."

Resolutions protesting against the meeting and the failure of the city officials to prevent it continue to be passed by various organizations.

WOMEN RULED OFF THE JURY

Pennsylvania Judge Decides Against Them—Question to Be Taken to a Higher Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Women of this State propose to test a judicial rule that women are not entitled under the Nineteenth Amendment to sit on juries. The question has been raised by Judge Richard H. Koch, who, sitting on the bench of the Schuylkill County Court on Monday, refused to permit women to serve in that capacity, by withdrawing two women in a case being tried at Pottsville. He did so in upholding the argument of an attorney who objected to the presence of the women and maintained they were not privileged to serve.

The matter has been taken up at once by prominent women of the State. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, member of the Republican Women's State Committee and the Women's League for Good Government, expressed surprise over the ruling, stating that women throughout the State and country are anxious to assert their rights with men and that they do not shun jury service.

"Our organizations," she said, "present a solid front against a bill now before the Legislature which provides that women, although given the right of franchise at the polls, are excluded from service on juries." She intimated that women's organizations would convene at once in special meetings to discuss the legal phases of the question, so that it may be carried without delay to the Supreme Court of the State. Other women prominently identified with political and civic organizations express a determination to see the matter through.

Soon after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, William I. Schaeffer, Supreme Court Justice, then Attorney-General of the State, ruled that no enabling legislation was necessary for women to serve on juries. He held at that time that the amendment automatically qualified them.

GASOLINE PRICES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Announcements of reductions of one and two cents a gallon in the price of gasoline and kerosene are made by the Standard Oil Company of New York and other refining companies that serve the New England district.

VEHICULAR TUNNEL PLANS

NEW YORK, New York—April 16 has been set as the date for the ceremony in connection with the breaking of ground for the New Jersey entrance of the vehicular tunnel to New York under the Hudson River. The ground will be broken in Jersey City.

SEVEN-DAY WEEK IN STEEL WORKS

Statements by Officials of Steel Companies That It Had Been Eliminated Are Declared Not to Accord With the Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The statement by Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, that the seven-day week and the long turn in changing shifts have been "entirely eliminated by all our companies," and that a committee of presidents of subsidiary companies might be expected to report the result of their investigations of the 12-hour day question in the near future, was received with interest by those who have been waiting to see what effect the Interchurch World Movement's report on the steel strike might have on the corporation.

Heber Blankenhorn, secretary of the commission, whose inquiry resulted in that report, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the announcement that the seven-day week had been eliminated should be compared with similar statements made by steel officials during the past 10 years; such a comparison would show that it was eliminated from the mind of the public only, not from the mills, according to Mr. Blankenhorn. He called attention to the Interchurch report, which states that the corporation asserted flatly during the strike that the seven-day week had been abolished before the war and resumed during the war, but was quite done away with by 1919. The report further states that the president of the Carnegie Steel Company and of the Illinois Steel Company, subsidiaries of the corporation, assured the commission that seven-day week-work was a thing of the past.

A letter from Mr. Gary to the commission, printed in the report, states that prior to the war the seven-day week had been entirely eliminated except as to maintenance and repair crews on infrequent occasions; that during the war there was considerable continuous seven-day work, due to the request of the government for more production, but that this was changed with the close of the war.

The report also quotes Judge Gary as having testified before the Senate committee: "We decided to eliminate the seven-day week if we possibly could, and we practically eliminated it."

The commission investigating the steel strike found that the facts did not bear out the statements of the corporation; the seven-day week had not been eliminated. Thus, since he thinks that the steel companies have already convicted themselves out of their own mouths, by coming out again with an assertion that the seven-day week has been abolished, Mr. Blankenhorn is not inclined to pin much faith to the statement.

"This report seems to come out every so often," he said, "and the public is always surprised to learn that the seven-day week still exists. The point is that the public has no reason to believe that this announcement means any change in conditions in the mills or that it even indicates that there will be any such changes."

As to the announcement by Mr. Gary that a committee has been appointed to consider the 12-hour day question, and that its report is expected perhaps within 30 days, this is no indication that the 12-hour day will be abolished, Mr. Blankenhorn added; the only thing to do was to wait and see.

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IS THE CORTES OF SPAIN A FAILURE?

Last Two General Elections Have Struck Heavy Blows Against It as Potential Democratic System of Administration

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—Is the Cortes a failure? Such is a troublesome question that is haunting the thoughts, and sometimes coming to the tongues of serious and thoughtful people in Spain who are anxiously concerned with her future prosperity and good government. The Cortes as an institution has had much to contend with in recent times, when democracy outside was calling for fair representation with vigor and sincerity in procedure. There are Socialists in the Congress, but thanks largely to the electoral system in no proper sense is democracy represented in the "popular" chamber, as it would be called in France.

The heaviest blows that have been struck against the Cortes as a potential democratic system of administration in accordance with modern views have been the last two general elections, and particularly the one of last December. In spite of the overwhelming thrust that was delivered against it then, the strange situation is that the Cortes is not after all subservient completely to the will and disposition of the striking party, so that from the point of view of such party the Cortes now is simply a nuisance; and one as to which there is an idea—that it is occasionally an expression of opinion that may suit quite well, or even be necessary, to get rid of it temporarily while certain legislation, regarded as necessary, is put through by the short, simple and effective process of royal decree.

The Railway Increase

For example there is the enormous question of the railway increase. It was proposed in the first instance to give this sanction by decree, but the strong protest raised against such a procedure, and the power of the agitation upon the subject that has been conducted from then until now by Mr. La Cierva, a campaign which in its effect on the public has probably been more successful than any that has been put through in Spain for a long time, caused the government to hesitate, and then, after hesitation, to attempt a general election with a view to collecting a majority that would give the necessary sanction. But the Datists after this courageous and extraordinary enterprise were still dependent on the good will of some distinctly doubtful friends for the passage of their measures. In particular they are dependent on the Marxist group, and they would like to have had some measure of sympathetic assistance from the Romanones and Albuernas Liberal sections.

Intimate Sessions

Mr. La Cierva is less inclined than his old chief to adhere closely to the ideas and practices of old conservatism. But these two sections are more intimate than any other two in Spanish politics, and while Mr. Maura has viewed with some inward distress the violence of his old friend and colleague's strong attack on the methods practiced as between the railway companies and the government, he has not felt himself to be in a position to offer any opposition. That was one very weak point in the Dato position now. The Count de Romanones with his bunch of official Liberals has also shown himself to be unsympathetic considering that whatever was to be said for the Dato ideas in this matter—and the Count naturally feels in a personal way that there is very much to be said for them—he is not in a position to give them absolute support.

Thus, from the point of view of a Premier anxious to have a Cortes that would assist his policy and put his program through, and having himself exercised every possible effort toward the establishment of such a Cortes, this one is a pitiable feature, and it cannot be put right. The question now, unexpected but obviously existing, is how to get rid of it so that the legislation which was regarded by the Datists as most desirable shall be promptly put through? The easiest, most practicable and certain method of doing this, and the one most extensively practiced in Spain, is by royal decree; but to do this now it would be necessary to suspend the Cortes absolutely and go on with government without it.

After all that has happened this is a course of procedure that would obviously be attended with risks, since it would be trying the believers in democratic government and the future necessities of Spain rather high, especially having regard to all that has been said, and the definite undertaking, given under strong pressure, that in the matter of the railway rates at all events, the Cortes should decide.

A Place of Entertainment

Nobody ever seems to think that the Cortes matters anything whatever—as indeed it hardly does—except as a place of entertainment for men with tastes for flamboyant oratory and argument, who devote themselves in an almost purely academic manner to the study of public questions. Everybody who goes to the Cortes knows that whatever he says it will hardly matter, even though the Cortes pretends it will. The rules, regulations and customs of the Spanish Parliament are precise, dignified and splendid, and they all conspire to produce an atmosphere suggestive of importance, but still it is known that the Cortes is not important, though one of the newspapers will upon occasion give

three pages to the reporting of debates and most of them allow at least one. It is a pleasant place to lounge and think, and though there is a certain decline in advantage since it was determined recently that deputies and senators must forego the old privilege of a free postage of their letters and packets—withdrawing of a privilege which is said to have hit some businessmen sending out large quantities of catalogs and printed matter very hard—it is still a nice thing to be a deputy or senator.

Mothers Him Nicely

Once a member of the Cortes has got fairly well started in a speech, which seems like rising to the standard of "discurso" or real oration, the Cortes mothers him nicely; pushes steel softly along the thickly carpeted floors and up the gangways to get a golden fruit drink on a silver tray on the seat by his side. Murmurs from the opposition benches, "risas" in their turn, the "muy bien" of friends, and by some doubling of the presidential bell (and Sanchez Guerra, present President of the Congress, loves the bell as well as any president has done and tinkles it at the end of every phrase when he himself is speaking), all are helps in the great illusion; but it is an illusion after all. The Cortes is artificial, so much so that even the Spanish ladies have found it out, and the Congress packets of very nice chocolate and candy to send up to their lady friends in the presidential gallery, not often do the wives and other womenkind of members come to hear their heroes' greatest efforts.

What might be called the gala afternoon of the Cortes shows up its unreality. By a gala afternoon one means the session chosen in advance by some deputy for a great speech of a more or less general kind that he has announced with great solemnity and impressiveness. For weeks in advance such deputy will say nothing in other speeches or conversations with friends and the newspaper men. All his thoughts are being refined and polished for his great coming "discurso," till then he is silent, and his importance increases with his silence. Then comes the great speech, of which the politicians are so expectant. Leading articles are written about it in advance in the newspapers, more are written while it is in progress, and more are written afterward. If it is that particular deputy's day, and as he begins the grand "discurso" he seems to feel the historic past of Spain calling him to greatness. A fine intellectual light seems to shine upon his features. In splendid phrases he expounds what he calls his "criterium"—the most used and abused word in Spanish political procedure.

One-Man Shows

Of these great one-man shows, there are generally one or two in a parliamentary session, not often more. They fall because of their artificiality. The speakers rarely talk anything but generalities, and they utter political platitudes in the most wearisome way. On the following day they receive shoals of congratulations, they are lionized, telegrams of felicitation pour in upon them, and a day later it is all over and forgotten. The "discurso" is done and it matters no more. For several seasons past these "discursos" have been so sterile, and they seem to be getting worse as their artificiality increases.

The last of these shows—which was conducted somewhat less than a year ago—was when Melquíades Alvarez, the Reformist leader, was the star performer. Mr. Alvarez is essentially a man with a mystery pose. He has always got great programs, intentions and secrets in reserve, which he will tell to no man till the proper time comes, and the stranger might father the impression that this keen, thoughtful person has finally and definitely arranged for the entire future of Spain. He worked up the effects of mystery to the full, and at the end of his great day in the Congress, but a fatter, emptier speech he has rarely delivered. All this is the Cortes, and it is of little use to Spain.

Should Be Properly Elected

The Cortes will be a real and useful instrument of the Constitution when it is properly elected and not before. When it is so elected it will make certain changes in the Constitution not necessarily of any revolutionary character. When it is so elected and those changes are made, the awakening Spain will leap to its opportunity, and this may soon be one of the best parliaments in existence and may lift Spain to a new greatness. As it is, the Cortes exercises a stupefying effect on all who join it. One can point to many deputies who went there for the first time burning with their ideals and determinations and resolved that in so far as they were able they would set this topsy-turvy world of Spain to rights, and alas! they have become mere slaves to Cortes ways and manners and softness like all the rest.

A splendid young Socialist, not long a deputy, is being pointed to as one of those. The whole secret of the regeneration—or real beginning—of the Cortes lies in the purification of the elections, and it is because the last elections were so artificial that the Cortes at present is such a worthless instrument of government.

The answer to the question at the beginning of these notes is, therefore, for the time being, in the affirmative.

SOVIET AND TEARIST DEBTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MOSCOW, Russia.—The Soviet power refuses to pay Tearist debts because the money would go into the pockets of the capitalists, but is anxious to pay its debts to the peasants in the form of agricultural implements required for the cultivation of their land. The peasants in their turn must do their duty by using these implements in the best possible manner, in order to secure adequate food for Soviet Russia.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH NAURU ISLAND

Agreement Criticized Whereby Pacific Island Phosphate Rights Were Acquired by Britain, Australia and New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The South Sea Islands have been associated with the stories of R. M. Ballantyne, Defoe and De Vere Stacpoole, and the popular impression of these beautiful coral formations has always been imbued with the lazy, delightful life on the golden sands and blue lagoons of the South Seas. Now, however, the islands present a different and perhaps somewhat sinister aspect, for the war has thrown a searchlight on the Pacific, and every island, rock and islet of those romantic latitudes stands out in bold relief as a potential Gibraltar or Heligoland. It may almost be said that even now the center of world politics is the Pacific, and that the future of the nations, great and small, will be decided there.

One of these islands, Nauru, has become exceptionally prominent by reason of an agreement recently concluded between Great Britain, New Zealand and the Commonwealth. This agreement relates to the purchase by the three countries of the phosphate rights of the Pacific Phosphate Company for the sum of \$3,500,000 and also arranged for the administration of the island jointly by those governments. The reasons leading up to this joint administration are interesting. The mandate for Nauru caused certain difficulties to arise between Australia and New Zealand, as to which should be the mandatory and Great Britain came in as a third party, more or less, to act as mediator between the two dominions. The mandate was thereupon conferred upon the British Empire as a whole. The phosphate deposits, the great industry of the island, are, under the agreement, to be divided as follows: Great Britain and Australia will take each 42 per cent, and New Zealand the remaining 16 per cent. If Nauru is able to produce phosphates over the requirements of the three countries, such surplus can only be sold by the consent of all, and the profits will be divided in the ratio indicated.

Violating the Covenant

Criticism has been leveled at the agreement by Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Asquith, and others, as being in direct contradiction with Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This article lays down that "the tutelage of such peoples (of territories entrusted to a mandatory) should be in charge of advanced nations, who, by reason of their resources, their experience, or their geographical position, can best undertake this responsibility and who are willing to accept it, and that this tutelage should be exercised by them as mandatory on behalf of the League." It has been said that the agreement constitutes a direct violation of the Covenant, and that with the exception of a chosen few, namely those in the agreement, closes the "open door" to all nations. It is felt, too, that the other countries of the Empire have a grievance in that the British Empire as a whole has been named as the mandatory for Nauru, whereas the majority are rigorously excluded from the administration or participation in the wonderfully rich phosphate deposits. When the agreement formed the subject of a debate, in regard to ratification by the imperial government, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, the leader of the House, in combating the criticism against the pact, said that "these three portions of the Empire have bought out an existing company upon terms which that company thinks are fair. They have taken the risks involved, and if they think it wise to risk making this agreement, where is the immorality in taking a course of this kind?" He also pointed out that the League of Nations could in its wisdom refuse to ratify the arrangement if it was considered unfair.

Best of Phosphates

The phosphate in the island is the finest in the world, the deposits constituting the richest find of this material in quantity ever discovered. Germany, the former owner, estimated the amount at no less than \$300,000,000 tons, but a more conservative opinion, that of James G. Wilson, president of the New Zealand Board of Agriculture, places the quantity at from 80,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons.

Nauru island is 2170 miles from Sydney, New South Wales; 2250 from Auckland, New Zealand, and 2500 from Melbourne, Victoria, and is situated to the south of the Marshall Islands, to the northeast of the Solomons, and to



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the west of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and is close to the equator. For many hundreds of years it has been the habitat of thousands of sea birds. Known originally as Pleasant Island, Nauru has a remarkable geological formation, being of great age, as is shown by the existence of fossils, and by the unusual structure of the coral reefs arranged round a central lagoon. Dolomite, which forms a reef round the outside of the island, is further evidence of its great age. Nauru is unprecedented in character and it is unlikely that a similar island will be discovered.

The dolomitization of the corals, and the relation of the phosphatic solutions to the decomposed coral debris, is of great interest to the theory of the formation of coral islands.

Pre-War Nauru

Before the war Nauru had an administrator who was responsible to the German officer-in-charge of the Caroline Islands. On the island there are about 1200 natives, who own phosphate lands. They are officially reported as being "a beautiful, intelligent and powerful race of men, and before the Germans took charge were most warlike." Since being deprived of their arms, however, their opposition has disappeared, and they now live contentedly under white government as a friendly, happy people. The native speech of Nauru is not spoken on any other of the South Sea Islands, but shows some relation to that of the Gilbert Islands, and the race is, in some respects, different from that of any other South Sea Island.

The pleasant qualities of the natives would, in itself, apart from other characteristics, make the island unique, but taken into consideration with the other remarkable facts mentioned, give Nauru a position altogether exceptional in the long list of Pacific islands. In 1798 Nauru was discovered by Captain Hunter and was annexed by Germany in 1888. On September 9, 1914, it was unconditionally surrendered to the Melbourne, one of His Majesty's Australian warships. The administration was then undertaken by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific on the request of the Australian Government. The natives have since evinced a great desire to continue under British rule, and during the war sent a petition to His Majesty King George to be retained under his government.

The attitude of the League of Nations toward the three nations' agreement under which this most desirable island will be exploited and administered to the exclusion of the rest of the world will be watched with great interest.

General Griffiths has been appointed first administrator of the island, by the Australian Government, under the terms of the Nauru agreement between the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand.

ALBERTA'S EDUCATIONAL PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
EDMONTON, Alberta.—In view of the increased settlement of Alberta, and the rapid expansion resulting, the question of education is receiving wide consideration, not only by the government but by others closely interested. This question, as regards elementary schools, has been closely studied for the past year by various organizations and individuals, at the request of the Minister of Education. This request was made with the idea of gaining the views of the largest possible number of people, and reorganizing the curriculum of the elementary schools, to best suit the need. All arrangements for this reorganization are now complete, and the initial work will be in the hands of a widely representative committee of 15 persons.

WIDE INTEREST IN LIQUOR BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia.—No measure of legislation ever introduced in British Columbia has aroused such widespread interest and mixed feelings as the government liquor bill which is now before the Legislature. Its provisions are the subject of discussion on every hand and the debate in the House seems likely to extend from now to the end of the session. So far as is outside the Legislature may be invoked to amend the bill as brought down by the government, the committee of 100 of the People's Prohibition Party has gone on record as unalterably opposed to the government sale of liquor and has expressed the determination of the party to have nothing to do with the framing of the bill.

AMUSEMENTS

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Admission Including War Tax, 75¢

Automobile Salon
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Open Tuesday, March 15
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Admission Including War Tax, \$1.00

BERLIN OBJECTS TO TAX ON ROOMS

New "Apartment Dictatorship" Denounced as Foolish and Obnoxious State Interference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—A violent controversy has followed the decision of the municipality of Berlin to impose a tax ranging from 500 to 10,000 marks per annum upon superfluous rooms in houses and apartments. The opponents of the proposed tax, who are drawn from all classes, have organized a protest movement and have issued a manifesto in which 24 reasons are advanced why it should not be enforced. A bitter struggle between the municipality and the indignant citizens, with the government as eventual arbiter, is in progress.

Among the more important arguments against the tax are the following:

1. The tax is another example of state interference which will necessitate the engaging of an enormous army of highly paid officials whose duties will be to pry into the private lives of the citizens of Berlin, thereby causing ill-feeling between landlord and tenant, citizen and citizen.
2. The new "apartment dictatorship" is foolish and unnecessary because the municipal lodging office already possesses and frequently makes use of the right to requisition rooms, while, owing to

the willingness of large numbers of tenants to sublet, the supply of furnished rooms exceeds the demand.

Form of Usury

3. The severity of the proposed tax constitutes a form of usurious plundering of the citizens of Berlin.

4. It gives a great advantage to the rich profiteers and millionaires, who will willingly pay the tax and still further oppress the middle class and the new intellectual proletariat whose work will be interrupted by the presence of strangers in their homes.

5. It is a scandalous anomaly that whereas the rooms of strangers in hotels and boarding houses are only subject to a 10 per cent tax, one, varying from 200 to 2000 per cent increase on the rent, is to be imposed on the spare rooms of the citizens.

6. The tax was prepared in an unconstitutional manner, the interests of the class most affected, namely, the tenants, being entirely overlooked.

7. The proposed tax entirely fails to take count of the fact that numerous tenants in Berlin have been compelled to rent larger apartments than they needed owing to their inability to get small flats or to pay the high rents charged for furnished ones.

Paying Power Weakening

8. The tax weakens the paying power of the citizens just at the moment when the state proposes to increase national taxation.

9. It will encourage evasions, frauds, bribing and corruption of officials.

10. By introducing criminals and people of doubtful past it will en-

danger the repose, security and morality of family life.

11. The suggested annual income from the tax will not be realized because for one thing the number of officials required to enforce it will reach 1000 and the salaries and expenses involved will reach close on 12,000,000 marks annually.

12. The proposed tax will handicap and hinder the resumption of building operations in Berlin, and will increase unemployment in the building and kindred industries.

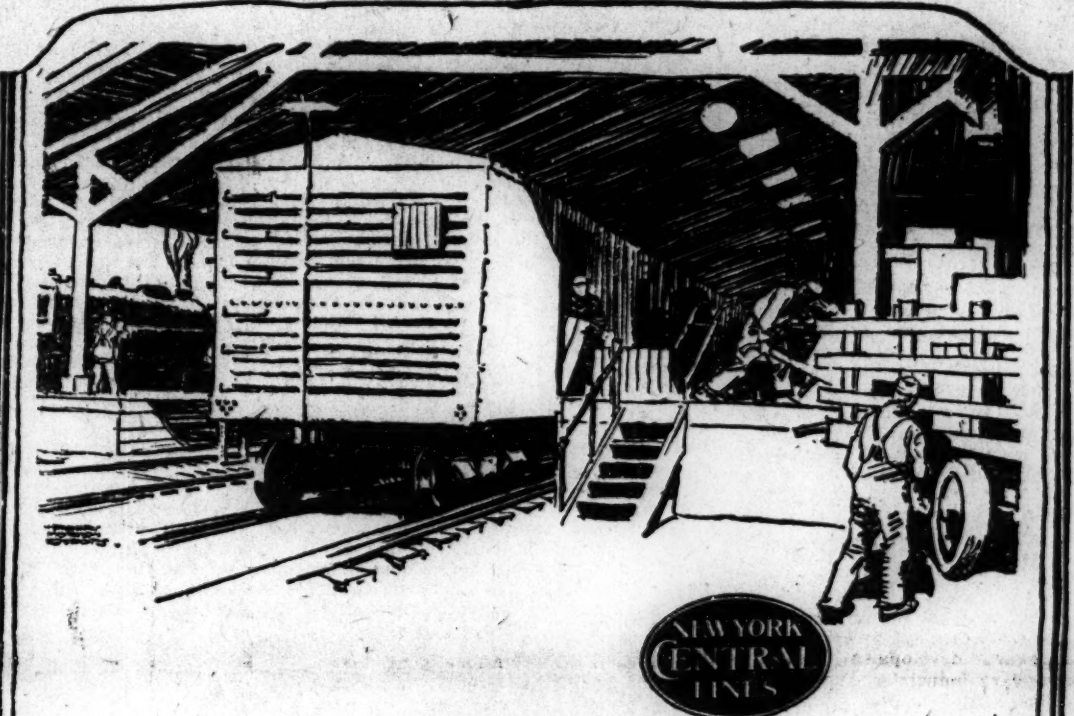
13. Through the hindering of building resumption and the consequent unemployment caused, the municipality will have to take millions of marks more yearly out of the pockets of the ratepayers to pay out-of-work benefits.

A Police-Ridden City

14. The proposed tax will add to the reputation which Berlin now has of being a "police-ridden city" and will give material for propaganda to the "away from Berlin" movement.

15. The evil of crowding of people in single rooms and basements will not be remedied through the imposition of the tax because before the war in Berlin overcrowding existed to an equal extent although there were 10,000 vacant flats in the city.

Even supporters of the proposed tax admit its opponents have made out a good case against it. The argument that the already huge army of officials against which the entente is constantly protesting is likely to be increased by 1000 is the most damaging among the many advanced. It is probable that the suggested tax, like the proposal to introduce compulsory labor, will not be put into effect and that the controversy will peter out.



Reserve Strength

IDLE freight cars in the United States now number 423,000, and more than 3,500 locomotives are stored. The carrying capacity of this idle equipment is greater than all the freight equipment of the railroads of any foreign country.

Only six months ago there was a shortage of 146,000 cars.

These idle cars and engines mean that an investment of more than \$600,000,000 is producing nothing.

But this heavy investment in equipment and facilities—greatly in excess of the need in times of light traffic—must be made by the railroads in order that they may have a reserve to draw upon when the tide of traffic rises. Even with this costly but necessary insurance, a car shortage is inevitable at the peak of an industrial boom.

Idle cars now are a visible guarantee of preparedness for the rising tide of industry.

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FEDERATION BRINGS A FINANCIAL LOSS

Western Australia Declares It
Has Dropped \$9,500,000
During Two Decades Passed
Under Federal Compact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PERTH, Western Australia — The western state of the Commonwealth has long felt at a disadvantage as compared with the other states in the federation, and for years there have been murmurings of discontent. When federation was first mooted, Western Australia was not thrilled with the prospect of joining the Union, and actually voted against it when a referendum was taken. It was only when a bait in the promise of the transcontinental railway was offered that they discarded their aloofness, and joined the compact. These westerners, however, were never contented, and they had to wait wearily for the great railway to be constructed. When their hope was finally consummated, other problems, mainly financial, caused them constantly to protest against the lack of sympathy shown by the Commonwealth, and things reached such a pitch that it was actually proposed that they should secede from the Commonwealth, and resolutions in support were passed from time to time.

This drastic proposal would not have been taken seriously, were it not for the fact that it received the support of highly-placed and responsible members of the community. They ignored the act constituting the Commonwealth, in which the various colonies, including themselves, agreed "to unite in one indissoluble federal commonwealth under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the Constitution hereby established."

An illuminating report
It has been recognized by the federal authorities that Western Australia has been at a disadvantage financially, and special provision has been made to place her on a reasonable footing. During the last 10 years she has enjoyed special payments, exceeding in all the sum of \$2,000,000.

In an illuminating report, the Under Treasurer has pointed out that any distribution of funds intended to benefit the state treasurers cannot be otherwise than detrimental and inequitable to Western Australia, if it is made on a per capita basis, for the State is in a class by itself, chiefly on account of its masculinity, immense area, scattered population, backward development, scarcity of secondary industries, and so on.

The matter is now being explored again in the state Parliament, and although the legislators are not over-sanguine, they are putting their best efforts forward to find the basis for a firm settlement, and with this object in view, the member for Gascoyne moved the following motion:

"That this House is of the opinion that the state has suffered great financial loss through the federation of Australia, and that the time has now arrived when steps should be taken to place the position clearly and strongly before the Ministry of the Commonwealth with the view of obtaining some measure of relief."

Facing a Deficit
In the debate that followed it was stated that during the two decades they had been a party to the federal compact, their monetary loss amounted to more than \$9,500,000, and that at the present time they were confronted with a deficit exceeding \$4,000,000. It was further protested that had the State been able to collect the excise and customs duties, and impose all the direct taxation collected by the federal government from the State, and with other sundry items, they would have had \$5,000,000 to the good.

This view had been held by treasurers past and present, who spoke in strong terms on the matter. That the present Minister for Education felt the position is known from his statement. He had declared that Australia as a whole could prosper only by the successful development of all the Australian states, and that the present interpretation of the Commonwealth Constitution was such as to make the successful development of Western Australia almost impossible.

On another occasion Mr. Colebatch spoke of the "imminent importance" of at once taking up with vigor and purpose the question of the financial relationship of the State and the Commonwealth, and that no intelligent consideration of their public finances was possible without a thorough understanding of this matter.

Cost of Federal Capital
In debate much light was thrown on the situation. It was shown that although large federal loans were raised in the State, not a penny was expended there, that all the manufacturing and purchasing of government stores and materials had been done in the eastern states. Members were astonished to learn that the cost of developing the northern territory (or not developing it!) had cost the Commonwealth \$6,000,000, and that their share had been \$400,000; also that they were the only state which had a northern territory of their own to develop. They were very apprehensive on hearing that the Commonwealth Government intended to proceed with the building of the federal capital at an estimated cost of some \$70,000,000, of which their share would probably be \$5,000,000.

One legislator likened the Commonwealth to a juggernaut which rolled over them without protest. They had been treated badly by the federal

government, and the goods which they expected when they joined the federation had not been delivered. It had never been anticipated that the Commonwealth would exploit all the avenues of direct taxation, and leave not one avenue undisturbed. The Premier added his quota to the debate by observing that they had been fighting the federal authorities for the last 10 years, and another member said it would be like pouring water on a duck's back to ell the federal authorities then what they thought of them!

The Attorney-General in his address said that in considering their relation with the Commonwealth the fact should be borne in mind that Western Australia, with a population of about 300,000 all told, was responsible for the development of a third of the continent, and although they were developing it for themselves, they were also developing this third equally for the benefit of the whole of the Commonwealth, and this was the fact to which the Commonwealth must give due consideration.

The State Forgotten
It was complained that when Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, visited the State, he talked affably enough to them, but as soon as he returned to Melbourne they were as far forgotten as the people who lived in the New Hebrides, and they might as well live there for all the consideration they got.

After lengthy discussion a member of the Legislative Assembly proposed sending a delegation of state members of Parliament to Melbourne to make representations to the federal House, and the Premier thought such a delegation might be arranged, but objection was taken to this proposal on the grounds that Western Australia elected representatives to the federal Parliament, and it would undermine their status, and that any action of the kind should be left in the hands of their representatives.

The Minister for Works was most outspoken. He said: "I declare emphatically that if ever an opportunity arises to cut the painter from the eastern states I shall be found ready to use all my strength in carrying on that fight."

To sum up, there seems to be little hope of early alleviation of Western Australian financial annoyances by the federal authorities. The Commonwealth wants every penny it can grasp, and despite valiant efforts, expenses are not decreasing. The agitation, therefore, serious as it may seem to Western Australians, is not likely to cause the Commonwealth any anxiety.

BILINGUAL TEACHING ISSUE IN MANITOBA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba — The teaching of French and English in schools, which raised so much discussion in Canada a few years ago, was thought to have been settled in Manitoba when the present provincial administration passed a law abolishing the separate schools which were chiefly used for teaching French. However, notice has been given that at the convention of Manitoba school-teachers, a resolution would be introduced calling for bilingual teaching in the schools. Educational authorities believe that this is the thin edge of the wedge to obtain a revival of the bilingual teaching in the schools. The resolution reads as follows: "That there be a more extended use of the French language in the schools of the Province so as to bring about a more sympathetic understanding between English and French-speaking Canadians."

ONTARIO APPROVES OF RURAL CREDITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
TORONTO, Ontario — The Ontario Legislature has approved of rural credits by indorsing a motion introduced in the House by Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, that the sum of \$500,000 be set apart from the consolidated revenue fund to give a start to the scheme which is to be established for the purpose of loaning money to farmers. Mortgage companies have already had their representatives at the Parliament Building.

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ings. They claim that there is no need for a system of long-term credits for farmers in Ontario, and say that the farmers of Ontario are depositing money in the banks rather than looking for credit; and that for this very reason mortgage companies have to look for their business in western Canada.

The banks take a different view altogether. Their representatives say that the real need is a system of long-term credits. They, however, withhold their indorsement unless it can be clearly proven that the scheme proposed by the government will be self-sustaining.

The whole scheme is now being reviewed by a select committee of 13 members of the Legislature. This committee has already amended the proposed act so that market gardeners will be brought within its provisions.

MEMORIAL BUILDING FOR JOHNS HOPKINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Maryland — At the commemoration exercises of the Johns Hopkins University, President Goodnow announced that ground would be broken for the memorial dormitory building not later than July, 1921. The Alumni Association has already raised \$215,000 for the building of the memorial dormitory. Dr. Goodnow stated that the trustees would supplement this sum so that the work on the building might be begun at once. The estimated cost of the dormitory is \$365,000.

DOMINIONS MAY HAVE A COMMON DEFENSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria — While the naval policies of Australia and New Zealand have not been parallel in the past—the Commonwealth building up her own navy while New Zealand presented a battle cruiser to Britain and continued to subsidize the imperial fleet—there is more than a possibility that changed conditions may knit the dominions in a common defense plan. Lord Jellicoe's recent report on the naval defense of the Pacific indicated this, and his views are not likely to be forgotten now that the victor of Jutland is Governor-General of New Zealand. The unpalatable fact that Australia's fleet, which played a mag-

nificent war part as a unit of the British navy, is now obsolete and the Commonwealth has no money to replace it adequately, will probably lead to Australia accepting a scheme whereby each portion of the Empire will pay its contribution to an imperial navy and have a voice in the control of that navy.

The bigger problems of imperial defense may still be unsolved, but the tendency to Australian cooperation is certainly growing. Recently the Commonwealth invited New Zealand to send H. M. S. Chatham, flagship of the New Zealand station, to exercise with the Commonwealth war vessels, in order to maintain efficiency in squadron work, and to carry on torpedo and gunnery exercises. The New Zealand Government has replied that it is fully aware of the advantage of carrying out the proposal and will try to arrange the cooperation.

RAILROAD WORKERS OPPOSE WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — That the unskilled workers on the New England railroads are opposed to the acceptance of the wage cut recently announced by the roads, and that some form of counter action is probable in case the reduction is forced, is the suggestion contained in the opinion of one of the officials of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees. It is said that the workers feel that, since they were among the last of the organized workers to receive wage advances, they should not be the first to be affected by reductions. Any appeal that may be made to the Railroad Labor Board, it is said, will be delayed until all employees' representatives have conferred with railroad officials.



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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Pewter, Old and Rare

There is an irresistible charm about old pewter, although we look curiously at the enthusiastic collectors and often wonder why they are so imbued with the love of this old metal. But when we, too, become excited by the same spirit, we realize the absorbing interest there is in the pursuit of the genuine old masters.

Pewter, as it stands today, might almost be said to represent a lost art. Only about a tenth of the existing pieces of the genuine metal even have no hall mark at all, and often those that do have these hall marks are so worn that even to the expert there is no absolutely sure guide as there is for the collectors of old china. When one realizes that in the pewterers' hall there are as many as 1200 old English marks or touches of which only about 40 give the maker's name and the date, and that for names alone there are only 250, one cannot think it strange that the old Guild of Pewterers should have considered it undignified to advertise, and that the London pewterers prohibited placing name and address which bore touch of any of their wares.

All this confusion makes the collectors search all the more eagerly for this ware. Let us not pass by as worthless excellent and valuable pieces of this metal that bear no mark, for we find that of 58 vessels that are still used in 25 churches in the diocese of Llandaff there are only 15 marked. The older pieces are indicated generally by a greater simplicity of design, as, for instance, the straight or slightly waved lines were made plain before the curved pieces with swelling lines. Also, the plain flat lids were made before tops that showed knobs or crests, and the more elaborate moldings are of later date than the simple ones.

The metal itself is of little or no intrinsic worth, in fact, it is nothing more than an alloy of tin and lead and sometimes a sprinkling of copper, antimony and bismuth. Harking back to its early history it is valued in comparative obscurity. Used for household utensils, it dates back to the Middle Ages and even beyond. In fact, it is an impossibility to go back far enough to ascertain the period when it was first used in Japan and China, for it is to these countries we are compelled to return for the origin of many of the old industries, as those workmen excelled in this art as they did in everything they undertook.

One thing we can reach for in that pewter ware was made in China 5000 years ago. There are specimens of Japanese pewter found in England that are positively known to be 1100 years old. There are very fine specimens on exhibition in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Massachusetts.

There is a very interesting old story connected with a bit of rare Japanese pewter which has been a family heirloom for generations. It came into the possession of the first ancestor in 1450, and is said to have had a history even at this date. In fact, its battered sides speak eloquently of a past. Then legend runs that it was in the possession of a French nobleman, who was compelled to flee from his own country for some misdemeanor and sought refuge in England, where he wooed and won an English maiden. The precious bit of pewter remained with his descendants until 1450, when the last of his race had disappeared, bequeathing the old relic to a dear friend from whom the present owner is a direct descendant. Laying aside its historical value, it represents the highest form of Japanese pewter ever made and is an handsome a specimen of old Japan craft as can be found. With both the Chinese and the Japanese, the engraving was used as a form of decoration. The grace and simplicity of the designs employed give credit to the thrifty little artists who lived in the Orient. Pewter was used for seals of office in ancient Rome, and some years ago quantities of these seals, representing all shapes and sizes, were discovered in the county of Westmorland, England, where there is no doubt that they were left by the Romans centuries ago.

It is indeed deplorable that, owing to their excellent solder work, so many have been entirely destroyed by the enterprising tinkers, who wished to get the solder at the time when pewter were went out of style. The metal was used for domestic utensils in France long before it was made in England, although its manufacture was not universal. The year 1860 marked the period of the most showy development of the making of pewter in France. It was then that Briot was its most celebrated worker. His most noted productions were a fagon and silver decorated with emblems, figures, marks and strapwork. These exquisite pieces were passed in sections and joined together, after which they were finished in delicate relief.

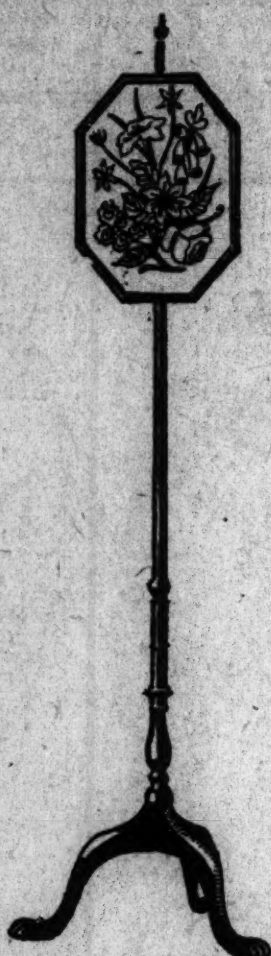
Pewter making in England was limited to a few centers at first, such as York, London and Newcastle, but after a while the craft was practiced in a number of other places. One way to tell old English pewter is that these workmen never ran to elaborate forms or an over plus of decorations. Their pewter was characterized by a sturdiness and sedate dignity that values it far above that manufactured in any other country.

The old-time pewterers were taxed so that every genuine antique bears the excise mark—a cross and crown. Every utensil was weighed, assayed and divided into two grades, the fine and common. Three stamps were used, one of which was a license mark, that signified that the quality and the weight was correct. The second was a guild mark, denoting the city, while the third was a private mark, which indicated the maker. When one finds an occasional piece bearing this date and number, gotten

he has come across an exceedingly rare specimen.

Pewter was little used among the wealthy classes except in the kitchen and servants' quarters about the year 1780. It is ever used now in the servants' hall of some of the large old country houses.

Its use lingered longest in the inn, etc. It played a very important part in the early households of America, in many cases being the only available ware. After a little, as the population



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
A Chippendale pole-screen

and strength of the young colonies increased, it gave way, as in England, to the popularity of china. The principal port of manufacture and also of the distribution of English pewter was at Boston, which accounts for the really fine specimens throughout the old New England states. There were a number of pewter workers in Philadelphia previous to the Revolution. One of the most prominent craftsmen was Thomas Danforth. Many plates and other pieces made by him have been preserved.

Candlesticks of this same metal are found in a greater diversity of shapes and styles. Pewter spoons are very rare, bending easily, and are one of the pieces, together with knives, which are more frequently melted down to be cast over again. Tankards are also among the choice pieces, as it was the old hot water jug, which was used on winter nights.

Pewter at its best is plain, relying entirely on its form for appearance. The polishing was a serious problem in Colonial days, its brilliance reflecting to the credit of the housewife. The children gathered for treats use a certain rush from the swamps. It costs an extra effort to keep it bright and shining, but no one who truly loves this reminder of bygone days will regret the time expended. The slow gleam of silver-like hue gradually appearing on the surface rewards his efforts much like the smile of a very old friend.

Some Original Curtains

It was an attractive room save for the view from its one large window—a view which included nothing more interesting than a blank brick wall.

"The fireplace is really excellent, and this big window is so low that I could have a beautiful window seat built in," said the young matron who had recently acquired the house. "Besides, this room ought to be my bedroom—yet I simply must have a view! I can't waste one of the best proportioned rooms in the house—but I can't look out on a blank wall every day—what shall I do?"

"Make a view for yourself," answered the interior decorator whose advice had been asked. And the view which she went about manufacturing was so effective and so simply achieved that anyone who wants to change her outlook would do well to use the same method.

The room was done in pale shades—orchid-lavender and blue, a bit of apple green, and pale rose color. The furniture was of pale gray, decorated with garlands of cherry blossoms, and the rugs were also of gray.

The inner curtains used at the window were of the very palest rose color, so light that it did not call attention to its own rosy hue. These curtains were not very full, and were of gauze which was stiff enough so that the curtains hung straight without being caught in at the bottom. The curtains placed next the window panes were of apple green chiffon, slightly shirred, and caught down tightly at top and bottom; on them were applied sprays of cherry blossoms, of pale pink, made from taffeta, and sewn flat against the chiffon background. Thus from the room the effect was very good—one seemed to be looking out into a cherry orchard in full bloom. And the blank wall was speedily forgotten.

Screens

In the furnishing of a room, especially a large one, a screen may often be found a very useful and practical addition, for, according to its placing, it may give just that feeling of coziness so necessary to a really comfortable-looking room, and which is sometimes lacking in a very large one, owing to a sense of over-vastness and space which needs to be broken up.

In a large hall, for instance, a large couple of four-fold screens will be found especially useful for making a cozy-looking corner at one end, perhaps near the fireplace, standing behind the armchair or the settee. Another very usual place for a screen is round a doorway.

Perhaps no nations have made such extensive use of screens as the Chinese and Japanese, and many of the screens which have come from these countries are beautiful works of art adorned with lacquered woods, paintings, and embroideries, many examples of which are treasured in museums as well as in private collections today. The happy possessor of an old Chinese screen could not do better than build up the coloring of the rest of the room around it, taking its beautiful mellowed tones as the keynote of the color scheme, and keeping it as the chief attraction in the room.

The modern screen is also a thing of beauty and much artistic skill is expended in its manufacture. A very charming example is made with a light wooden three-fold frame, over which is stretched a coarse linen or cotton material, while embroidered on each panel, rather near the top, is a basket of very "modern" flowers, worked in thick, brightly colored wools. Each piece is also bordered with a fine line of the wool. These screens would not be difficult to make if one had the frame made by a carpenter, and they would give the clever embroiderer an excellent reason for applying her craft to its decoration. An oatmeal-colored linen screen is very effective embroidered with blue, magenta, and orange wools, or green, lemon yellow and orange woolwork would look very well on a blue linen ground.

Another way of decorating the same kind of screen would be to substitute for the wool embroidery a panel of gayly printed cretonne, which could be applied on to the background with buttonhole stitch. Such a screen would be very suitable for use in a bedroom, and the cretonne used might be so same as that of the curtains, and so bring the whole room into harmony. Another delightful type of modern screen is made of interlaid wood paneling. The designs in this case are expressed with inlaid woods, and although such subjects as birds, flowers, fruit, figures, and landscapes can all be used, great simplification is necessary for the successful use of this medium, and this rather adds to the decorative quality of the screens. A very charming example, worked out from the design of an artist who specializes in this kind of thing, had a design of flowers and fruit depicted upon a black background, and in one of the four panels was a gayly colored Toucan bird.

A screen of quite another order, but which is equally decorative and useful for its purpose, is the pole screen; these, of course, stand beside the fire and in some ways are the most convenient kind of fire screen, as they can be operated to shade the fire from a given place, and so do not keep the heat from the room as much as the ordinary kind which stands in the grate.

These screens, which are arranged to slide up and down a pole, usually made of mahogany and supported by a tripod, are found in various shapes such as octagons, oblongs, shields and ovals. Like the larger folding screens they also give a good opportunity for the display of embroidery and needlework. An old sampler or needlework picture could be used with very good effect between two pieces of glass in a narrow mahogany frame, or a piece of Chinese embroidery, or a modern embroidered panel would look equally well either in silks or woolwork.

Pralines

There are, no doubt, numberless visitors to New Orleans who have appreciated the romantic taste of the pralines as they nibbled these famous brown sugar candies—large around as the top of a cup, and thin as a pancake excepting for the humps and bumps of pecan-halves roughening the top.

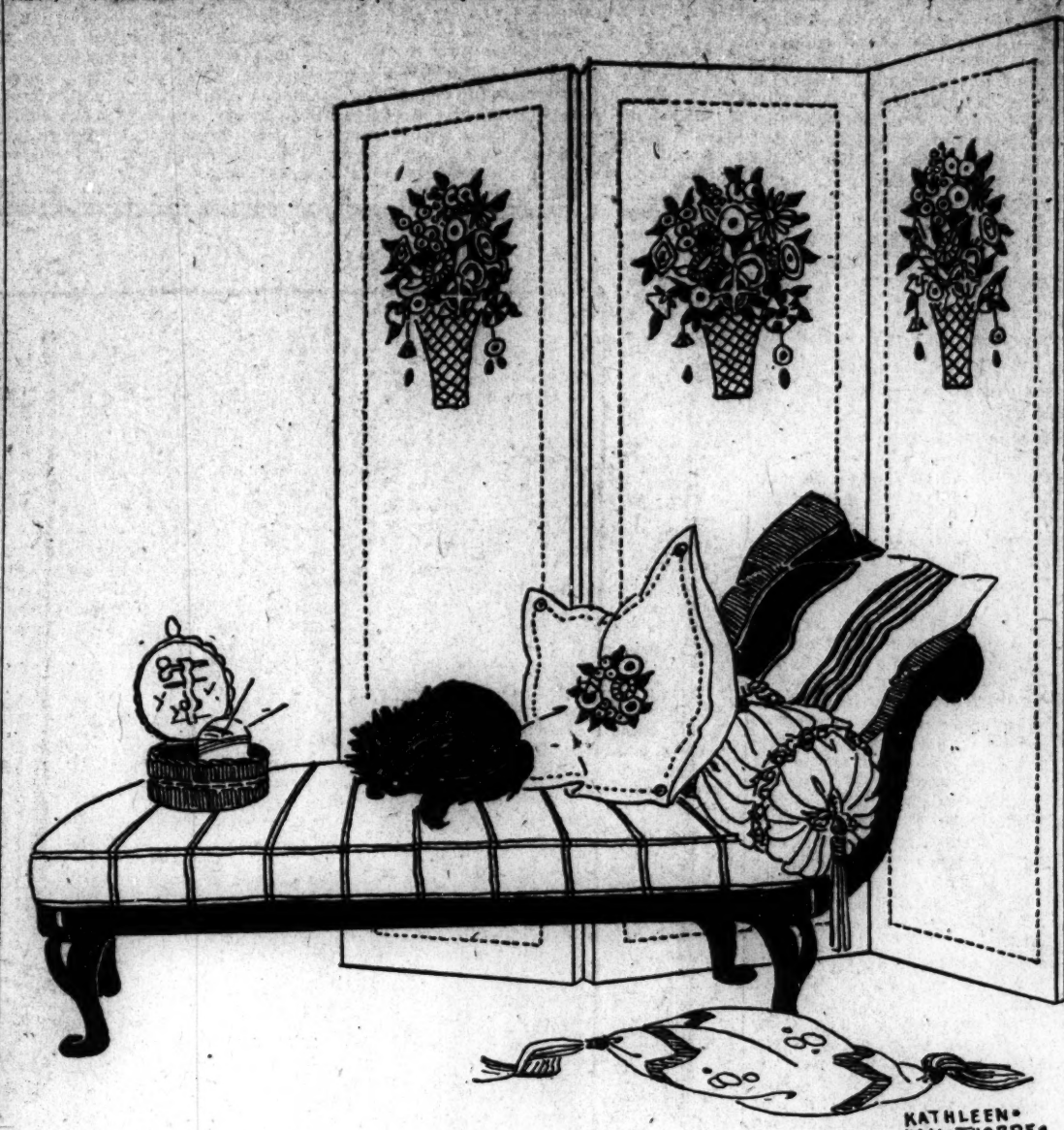
How did they happen to be called pralines? Perhaps, because of the fondness for sugar-coated almond meats of the Maréchal de Pleissin. Praline. Not everybody agrees that the name of New Orleans' famous candy came about in this way, but it would seem natural enough. The word at first meant merely "sugared," but in Louisiana—the land of sugar, delicious pecans and, above all, French people capable of thinking up tasty things—what wonder that plain sugared nuts (like the "peach of emerald hue" that we used to sing about) "grew and grew" until they became the pralines we know.

Anyway, for more than a hundred and fifty years New Orleans children have nibbled these large, flat confections. For many years (as they do even now, to some extent) the old colored "mammys" sat at street corners with large baskets which they had made—not only pecan and peanut pralines, but creamy coconut ones, made of white sugar—some of them colored pink. Any guidebook of the city, any collection of post cards, will show a picture or two of these picturesque praline sellers. But in time the confectioners saw what they could do with this characteristic New

Orleans candy, and now the tourist can buy pecan pralines almost everywhere in the city, at 10 cents apiece, in boxes holding from one to 50, and remember all his friends—north, east, and west. The names chosen by the wise confectioners are colorful, "Créole pralines," "Ole Mammy pralines," "Créole pralines"—and the box may

An Important Point of View in Furnishing

Of the many problems that confront the house furnisher, perhaps none are so vital to future success as this first determining factor, the point of view. Certainly it would seem that in many



A modern screen of oatmeal-colored linen, embroidered in bright colors

be an imitation cotton bale, if you wish.

How fine it is, after all, when a city or a section of country happens to have a characteristic delicacy that you can ship to your friends—like pralines, fruit cake, and guava jelly. "I always think of New Orleans in connection with something to eat!" said a young woman who knew the city only through her friends. They may have talked eloquently of oysters à la Rockefeller at Antoinette's, or of wonderful gumbo and appetizing shrimps à la Créole, but they couldn't bring or send her any, nor can one readily prove to one's friends the superiority of Maryland fried chicken, Philadelphia scrapple, or Boston baked beans. One may, perhaps, give a recipe, to be sure, but that would not carry overmuch poetry and sentiment.

One must acknowledge, though, that recipes from the Créole cookbook, that every good housewife of New Orleans, whether of Créole descent or not, relies upon, do carry romance and poetry a-plenty. There are quaint French turns to the phrases, there are enthusiastic adjectives where we should simply direct the reader to take a cupful of this and a spoonful of that; there are detailed, leisurely descriptions of simple processes, as though the chef or the housewife who wrote the recipe had found every part of the preparation of the dish entrancing. Yes, indeed, one gets plenty of local color from that cookbook. Notice this recipe for pralines:

"Pecan Pralines (Pralines aux Pecanes)—One pound of brown sugar, ½ pound of freshly peeled and cut Louisiana pecans, 1 spoon of butter, 4 tablespoonfuls of water. Set the sugar to boil, and as it begins to boil add the pecans, which you will have divested of their shells and cut into fine pieces, others into halves and others again into demi-halves. Let all boil till the mixture begins to bubble, and then take off the stove and proceed to lay on a marble slab to dry."

The process had been already explained in a recipe just above this one, so you may not find all the instructions you need here. The confectioners do not cut the pecans into fine pieces, or into demi-halves, and if you are minded to experiment, just keep the rich brown halves uncut. There is more enthusiasm in the recipe for almond pralines (amandes pralines) and one can scarcely doubt that the Maréchal would have chosen these above all others:

"One pound of beautiful new almonds, 1 pound of sugar, ½ glass of water, a pinch of carmine. Peel the almonds whole, and then rub them well with a linen cloth, to take off any dust. Put them into a skillet with a pound of the finest white sugar and a dash of carmine if you wish to tinge them to a beautiful rose. But they are very beautiful when a snowy white." (And so on.)

Yes, almond pralines are doubtless fair to look upon, and perhaps they date back further than other kinds, but they are commonly sold in New Orleans now. The street candy stands have plenty of coconut pralines and huge peanut pralines for only 5 cents, but if you just say "praline" you are likely to mean the pecan confection whose fame has traveled everywhere, and whose irregular outline and artistically humpy surface have been disclosed in many a box opened "up north."

desire to have our furniture useful and well adapted to its purpose, this idea in itself will give a unifying effect to the general appearance of our home. It will also bring to our surroundings a distinctive sense of beauty and good taste. This unity will be apparent in spite of the fact that the table may be antique and the

Spring Fish Dishes

A variety of fish dishes are always a welcome change on the spring menu, and the real delicacy is the early shad, first from the south, then early taken in local waters. The multiplicity of bones is the shad's only failing, but even this objection may be overcome by the removal of the big bones and with a few lessons from the fishman the trick is soon learned, so that an entire boning may be done in an incredibly short time.

The shad is popular broiled, planked or baked. The cold fish left over may be flaked and creamed, or used in a salad. In selecting the fish a short thick one will be found to yield the most meat. The shad is not a good boiling fish.

Fresh salmon is another fish delirious. This fish may be boiled and served with a cream sauce. In boiling wrap the fish in a linen cloth, or bag, and put it on in cold water, unsalted, and bring gradually to boiling point when it should be boiled gently for about 20 minutes. In this way the center of the fish is done perfectly with the outside. Boiled fish should be served at once when done as it sags and grows soft if it stands.

Salmon steaks, to broil or fry, are usually dipped in egg then in very fine crumbs and when cooked are served with a cream, oyster or fennel sauce. The garnish that is most attractive is parsley drawn sprays through slices of lemon.

Fresh broiled cod is another good dish. Boil the same as the salmon. Drawn butter, egg sauce, or a sauce vinaigrette will be found good. The garnish to use will be sliced hard boiled eggs, watercress and red pepper cut in fancy shapes. If the fish is to be eaten cold then it may be flaked and a tartar sauce, tinted green, served in lemon cups, is good with the fish.

Grain smelt, after dressing, should be dipped in egg then in fine crumbs and fried in hot fat; lift and drain them on blotting paper, quickly, and serve in a napkin with sliced, or quartered lemon and a few sprays of cress. If there are any of the fish left skin and bone them and break with a fork then add a few crumbs so it is one part crumbs and two parts fish, season, add juice of an onion, a small can of shrimp broken in pieces and a beaten egg. Fill little buttered ramekins with the mixture and bake 10 minutes in a brisk oven. Any fish mixture for this use should be put into the ramekin lightly and not packed down solid. A tablespoon of cream added to each dish makes the texture richer.

Broiled or baked bluefish are among the better fishes and require careful preparation to be at their best. In stuffing the fish for baking leave the head on and stuff it, as otherwise there is not room to use enough of the stuffing to serve with each portion of the fish. If onion is added to a savory fish stuffing it should be melted down and slightly cooked in butter, but not browned, before adding it to the crumbs, butter and the other seasoning. Sew up the fish after stuffing, and oil over with a little olive oil or melted butter, then cover for 15 minutes, then uncover and baste frequently with seasoned butter as the fish bakes. A good drawn butter, smooth well seasoned tomato sauce, or a curry sauce is good to use for the fish.

Sliced halibut, dipped in egg and crumbs then laid in a buttered pan dotted with butter and seasoning, is excellent baked, covered first for 5 or 10 minutes, then uncovered and basted and just before it is done sprinkle it with a little grated cheese. Serve a thin cream sauce, adding a tablespoonful of grated cheese just as it is served. Garnish with a few boiled shrimp, or chopped red pepper.

Canned tuna fish may be used in an emergency for an excellent turbot. Drain and flake the fish. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of crumbs then a layer of fish, sprinkle with a minced onion, dot with butter, and dust with pepper and salt. Continue until fish is used up. Add a cup of milk with a beaten egg, dot with butter and bake a half hour.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL BUYING NOW
AT LOWER LEVELS

Temporary Close of America's
Emergency Tariff Plan Fol-
lowed by Resumption of Pur-
chases in Markets Abroad

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Following the rather hectic buying of wool in the markets of the world up to within a fortnight or three weeks ago, largely on American account, the demand for wool has decreased perceptibly and during the past week has been of very modest proportions in the American markets. Attention has been focused chiefly in getting wools bought in the foreign markets here. Since the bill failed of passage, there has been some resumption of buying in the foreign markets on a considerably lower basis than prevailed during February, although it is deemed a practical certainty that the first bill of major importance to be considered by the special session of Congress will be an emergency tariff bill.

The colonial wool auctions closed in London last Saturday with prices considerably under the opening rates and demand being very quiet. Compared with the close of the preceding series in Coleman Street, prices showed the following declines: Best merinos 5 to 10 per cent down; good to average sorts 15 to 20 per cent down; inferior sorts 25 per cent lower. Crossbreds showed a decline of from 10 to 30 per cent. The superior fine crossbreds being the strongest in the catalogue. The home trade took, according to competent estimates, about 32,000 bales; the Continent, which bought merinos almost wholly, 40,000 bales, and America about 60,000 bales, 45,000 bales being withdrawn. The next sale will commence in London April 5, having been postponed from the date originally scheduled, i.e., March 22, presumably on account of the slack demand in evidence at the sale, for which reason, apparently, the colonial sales scheduled to be held in Liverpool and Hull also have been postponed.

At the East India wool auctions opening in Liverpool on Tuesday, prices showed a decline of about 5 per cent on the best wools, as compared with the preceding series' close, while other descriptions, more especially the carpet wool sorts, were par to 2 1/2 per cent higher. Fairly considerable American orders were said to be in hand.

In the primary markets prices have shown a decided decline in the last month. In Australia, good top-making merino wools are lower, by about 25 per cent, as compared with the top of the market, not taking into consideration the difference in exchange, in consequence of the withdrawal of the American demand. In the sales in Sydney, there has been a fairly good selection this week with Japanese buyers being the chief operators. Good spinners wools there have shown little change as compared with the close of the sales a week ago but top-making wools showed a further decline of about 10 per cent. The selection at the sales in Melbourne was rather poor as a general thing and prices showed a downward tendency. Crossbreds were in fair supply and English buyers were operating fairly extensively.

At the River Plate, also, prices have been much easier since the demand for America dropped off very materially. Superior combing fine and medium crossbreds are obtainable from Montevideo at several cents a pound in the grease less than they were bringing a few days ago. Thus, superior 58s combing wools have been offered at 25 1/2 cents, c. i. f., and 58s at 24 cents, while 50s could be had at 22 cents, same terms and possibly lower on a firm counter offer. The market at Buenos Aires has been less affected than that at Montevideo but is easier. Some buying for America has been resumed in these markets in the past few days.

In the domestic markets there has been a moderate demand distributed more or less evenly among all grades of wool. Prices are possibly a bit less and some of the low scoured wools were sold somewhat lower, in anticipation of the government auction, which has now been postponed for the second time, without explanation, although it is assumed that the growers have brought pressure to bear to prevent the sale, as they are supposed to have done last month. Some fair fine staple territory wools have been sold on a basis of about 55 cents, clean, and some half-bloods at about 80 cents for good wool. Montevideo 58s have been sold at 50 cents, clean, and 50-56s at about 45 cents. Low wools have been rather quiet, the carpet millers being fairly well covered. Scoured and pulled wools have been rather dull.

Reports from the goods markets are to the effect that there has been a fairly good response on the part of buyers, more especially for overcoatings and women's wear, although this does not seem to have been reflected as yet to any marked extent in the market for wool.

WOOL SALES SUSPENDED
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—War Department orders for the sale at Boston today of 8,000,000 pounds of army surplus wool have been suspended by Secretary of War John W. Weeks at the request of western senators. Secretary Weeks told the senators that he would study the effect of the proposed sale of the army wool before taking any further action. The senators informed Secretary Weeks that the sale of the 8,000,000 pounds of wool at this time would be disastrous, as the new clip was being made in western states.

PAPER MAKING IN
TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Prospect for Export Appears
Promising for Production Ex-
ceeds Home Consumption

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The Bohemian portion of Tzecho-Slovakia contains 51 and Slovakia proper six large paper factories with an annual production of some 225,000 tons. During and some time after the war neutral and to some extent the entente countries left the Tzecho factories a long way behind, but in spite of the heavy cost of production Tzecho-Slovakia can export on account of its low exchange.

The formation of the country somewhat reduced the home market, which is a serious drawback, as the local demand is limited and the Tzecho mills cannot sell in Bohemia on account of the high railway rates, and they are almost confined to selling to Hungary.

In addition to better kinds of writing paper and paper for printing, there appears to be prospects of export of other kinds, and as the home consumption leaves a large margin available for export, an export on a fairly substantial scale is necessary for the working of the mills. Matters seem on the whole rather satisfactory than otherwise, as but little import of foreign, raw or ordinary materials appears to be needed.

IRREGULAR TREND
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—With the City watching international developments the stock exchange markets were quiet and irregular yesterday.

Progress with the parliamentary bill controlling the coal industry caused renewed buoyancy in home rails. It also led to a feeling of greater confidence in the industrial section. Hudson's Bay was 6 1/2. Only minor changes were noted in the high-edged investment list, but the undertone of these issues was weaker. On the other hand, continental loans were well maintained. Mexican descriptions, too, were harder.

Oil shares rallied. Shell Transport & Trading was 55-52 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2. Kaffirs were steady.

EXPORT MANAGERS
FORM FEDERATION

NEW YORK, New York.—The National Federation of Export Managers was organized recently at a meeting of 400 export sales managers, and plans are under way for the establishment of a headquarters and a central bureau of information here. It is believed that the organization, which has the support of the Export Managers Club of New York, the Foreign Trade Council, the American Manufacturers Export Association and the National Association of Manufacturers, will establish a close coordination of promoters and directors of foreign sales in the United States.

William C. Redfield, former United States Secretary of Commerce and now president of the American Manufacturers Export Association, says he regards the export manager as a practical business diplomat, and that American business houses, to gain supremacy in the foreign field, require men to serve them who are competent to understand world political changes and the significance of economic and financial problems and readjustments.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BONDS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad have approved, subject to a formal stock vote, the resolution authorizing the corporation to increase its indebtedness \$100,000,000 for such expenditures as the directors consider necessary. The corporation also has received authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue \$50,000,000 of 15-year 5 1/2 per cent gold bonds, part of which will be used in buying the capital stock of the Ft. Wayne and Panhandle companies. The bonds are to be secured by 6 per cent mortgage bonds of the same amount, maturing in 1970.

WORK AT DON COAL MINES

MOSCOW, Russia.—Work is proceeding in restoring the electric station at the Bryansk Coal mine in the Don region. The Bryansk Coal mine is one of the largest and best constructed in the Don, the yearly output being 35,000,000 pounds formerly. Shaft No. 12, which was flooded in Denikin's time, has now been pumped out.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT BONDS
NEW YORK, New York.—Notices are given by the New York Stock Exchange that the temporary receipts for the \$100,000,000 25-year external French bonds have been stricken from the list. Their place is taken by the listing of the actual bonds, \$100,000,000 of the French Republic 25-year external gold loan 8 per cent sinking fund coupon bonds having been admitted to the list.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Spanish King has approved a plan for constructing enormous electric stations along principal rivers and railroad lines extending over 4000 miles at estimated cost of \$40,000,000.

The United States Treasury has purchased an additional \$750,000 farm loan bonds, making the total purchase for the fiscal year to date \$16,650,000.

The Director of the United States Mint has bought 770,000 ounces of silver under the Pittman Act for delivery at Philadelphia. This brings the purchases to date to 39,757,361 ounces.

A leading American refiner has reduced the price of petroleum for export 1 cent a gallon.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, says that a special committee in considering a proposal for an eight-hour day in plants of the corporation, but have not yet reached a final decision.

Prohibition of the exportation of immature fruit is provided in a bill which has been introduced in the legislative council of Jamaica.

Textile interests of Northern France plan a new association with the Union Industrielle de France, to be capitalized at 50,000,000 francs and issue shares of 500 francs.

The Georgia State Commission of Agriculture says investigation has revealed cost of producing 1921 cotton crop will be 28 cents a pound.

France proposes to practically prohibit the importation of embroidery by increasing tariff 300 per cent, to protect the French industry.

Private-Banken in Copenhagen has declared a net profit of 16,500,000 kroner with dividend set at 13 per cent. It is estimated that United States Government expenses annually for the next few years will approach \$4,000,000,000.

The New York & New Jersey Shipbuilding Company announces a wage cut of 10 per cent effective in April.

The Bank of Finland has negotiated loans of 125,000,000 Finnish marks with Norwegian and 100,000,000 Finnish marks with Swedish banks.

NEW YORK MARKET
DULL AND HEAVY

NEW YORK, New York.—The stock market was dull and reactionary, shorts being in control of the trading. Representative and special issues registered declines of 1 to 3 per cent. Investment and speculative rails, as well as oils, coppers and others, led the more varied offerings of the final hour. Call money was steady at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 401,000 shares.

The close was heavy. Steel 8 1/4, off 1/4; Reading 7 1/4, off 1/4; Atlantic Gulf 3 1/4, off 1/4; Union Pacific 11 1/4, off 1/4.

LIBERTY BOND PRICES

NEW YORK, New York.—Liberty 3 1/2 per cent bonds fell to the new low price of 90.24 for the year on the stock exchange yesterday. This compares with the previous minimum of 90.72 made yesterday. Bankers and bond dealers were at a loss to account for the continuous decline of these bonds. It was thought, however, that some holders were selling to meet income tax payments, while others were liquidating and buying issues yielding higher return. Liberty bonds closed yesterday as follows: 3 1/2, 90.26; First 4 1/2, 86.70; Second 4 1/2, 86.50; Third 4 1/2, 86.90; Fourth 4 1/2, 86.66; Victory 3 1/2, 90.16; Fourth 4 1/2, 86.84; Victory 3 1/2, 97.48; Victory 4 1/2, 97.48.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Sugar Refining Company's report for the fiscal and calendar year 1920 shows profit from operations of \$1,802,438, other income \$4,602,478, and "excess" reservations for future years \$2,417,065, or a total of \$8,822,981. Appropriations for depreciation and reserves, plus dividends declared during the year, totaled \$19,508,281, so that the surplus was drawn down by \$10,685,293. Charges against income included \$10,195,512 for appropriations to sundry reserves, including possible losses in accounts receivable and on forward purchases of raw sugar. In the 1919 year American Sugar, earned, after depreciation, reserves and preferred dividends, \$13.33 per share on \$45,000,000 common stock, compared with \$11.74 in 1918 and \$11.25 in 1917.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Despite fresh setbacks at the opening, wheat prices advanced yesterday, closing 1 to 1 1/4 cents higher, with March 1.67 1/2 and May at 1.60. Corn also went up, closing at 7 1/4, compared with 7 1/4 on Tuesday, with July at 7 3/4, compared with 7 1/2, the previous close. Hog quotations were 10 to 25 points higher, \$11.25 being paid for light grades. Provisions were lower. May rye 1.43 1/2, July rye 1.27. May barley 69 1/2, May pork 21.95, May lard 12.27, July lard 12.67, May ribs 11.85, July ribs 12.20.

GASOLINE PRICE AGAIN CUT

NEW YORK, New York.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has announced a reduction of 2 cents a gallon in the wholesale price of gasoline for the New Jersey and Maryland districts, bringing the wholesale price of gasoline down to 24 1/2 cents a gallon. The Standard Oil Company of New York has reduced the wholesale price of gasoline in greater New York 1 cent a gallon to 27 cents. The price of kerosene has also been cut 1 cent to 16 cents a gallon.

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LOWER MONEY RATE
PROBLEM IN LONDON

Agitation for Reduced Charge
Now Takes New Form in an
Indirect Attack by Way of
Government Treasury Bills

LONDON, England.—The agitation in favor of a reduction in money rates in England has recently been deflected into a new channel. At the beginning of the year it was directed against the Bank of England rate of discount, and all sorts of arguments were produced to show why it should be reduced from the high level of 7 per cent. But since the return of the governor of the Bank of England from a short holiday in the south of France, bank rate has been forgotten and the critics have decided to make an indirect attack on money rates by way of treasury bills.

The reason for these new tactics was probably not unconnected with an interview which was given by the governor, soon after his return, to a prominent daily paper. This interview was about the shortest interview on record; it consisted almost entirely of monosyllables, so far as the governor was concerned, but it was advertised in huge headlines and made a profoundly discouraging impression on the advocates of cheap money.

Government Accommodation

The suggestion now is that treasury bill rates ought to be reduced whether bank rate is reduced or not. Treasury bills are "on tap" daily at a discount rate of 6 per cent, and one of the arguments against high money rates has always been that they involve a large and unnecessary increase in the price which the government has to pay for accommodation. Why not reduce the rate for treasury bills, give the government the advantage of borrowing at low cost, and maintain bank rate none the less at 7 per cent in order to force traders to put their stocks upon the market?

In spite of the agitation in favor of such a course it seems unlikely that it will be adopted. So long as the money market in London is still as much subject to government influences as it is now, the rate for treasury bills and the official rate of discount are likely to continue to move together. The reason for this is that one or other of these two rates would become the regulator of money rates in general, and if the two were to diverge from one another one of them would become meaningless and ineffective.

If deposit rates and discount rates were to continue to conform to bank rate, it is tolerably clear that there could be nothing to induce anyone to loan money to the government on treasury bills at a rate considerably below the market rate of interest. If the government cannot borrow from the public for short periods, it will be driven to borrow from the Bank of England, for it must have its money. The government would, therefore, be compelled to borrow on ways and means advances; if ways and means advances were granted by the Bank of England to the government without stint or limit (and they could scarcely be refused), the basis of credit would be correspondingly expanded, money would become cheap, the general level of interest rates would fall, and the high bank rate would become purely nominal. In that event the official rate of discount would no longer regulate the money market, and interest rates would find their own level according to the preferences of the public and their confidence in the future course of commodity prices.

Effect on Bank of England

An attempt to maintain bank rate after an appreciable reduction had been made in the rate for treasury bills would, therefore, not prevent a general reduction in interest rates unless the Bank of England were to refuse to grant ways and means advances to the government without limit. It is doubtful whether the bank is in a position to persist in such a refusal. There is at least an understanding, if not a contract, which enables the government to have this kind of overdraft at the Bank of England at any time. But whether the bank could refuse or not, it is in the highest degree unlikely that it would. The effect of a refusal would be to compel the government to conform to the rates which other people have to pay for their money; in fact, the government would either have to stop day-to-day borrowing altogether—which it could not do—or the reduction in the treasury bill rate would be rendered nugatory.

This explains the true inwardness of the proposal to reduce treasury bill rates. A reduction would almost certainly be equivalent in effect, before very long, to a reduction in bank rate, and the official rate of discount would simply be left high and dry. Control of monetary conditions would have passed entirely into the hands of the government, and a renewal of inflation would be the price that the community would have to pay for the privilege of reducing the amount of interest to be paid out of taxation on temporary government borrowings. It is not likely that such a program will commend itself either to the Government or to the City of London.

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UTAH SUGAR BEET
PRICE AGREEMENT

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Payments to sugar beet growers of Utah are to be based upon prices received by sugar companies for the sugar and the sucrose content of the beets, according to an agreement reached between the Utah State Farm Bureau, representing Utah and Idaho sugar beet growers, and officials of the dozen or more local sugar factories. On new contracts, applied to the present net price to the refiner of \$7.90 a 100 pounds, farmers would receive \$9.04 a ton of beets, against \$12 minimum last year. The new price scale is based on sugar at \$8 a 100-pound bag. This base will be paid November 15 and December 15 for deliveries of the previous month, the balance, if any, to be paid February 1, June 1 and October 1, 1922. This minimum price of \$5 is for beets with 14 per cent to 18 per cent sugar content, and moves up progressively. If sugar sells for \$15 a 100 pounds, the farmer would receive \$17.22 a ton on beets of 16 per cent sugar content.

Last year average sugar content of Utah-Idaho Sugar Company beets was 16.02 per cent. The yield an acre averaged 11.57 tons. In addition, the farmers buy beet pulp for feeding stock at 80 cents a ton in place of \$1.25 last year.

DIVIDENDS

The J. I. Case Plow Works has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on first preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 17. Action on the dividend on second preferred stock was deferred. This issue has been on a 7 per cent per annum basis.

The Mexican Investment Company Incorporated has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The directors of the McCrory Stores Corporation have declared a stock dividend of 20 per cent on the common stock and a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, in common stock, both payable March 15. Three months ago an initial cash quarterly dividend of 1 per cent was declared on the common stock.

The directors of the United Fruit Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 19.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Railroad Company has declared its usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common and of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable March 31 to stock of record March 14.

FRANCO-BRITISH
TRADE RELATIONS

Commercial Convention to Promote
Business Between Countries
As Urgent Necessity
Favored at Paris Meeting

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, which has just elected Mr. E. G. Barclay as president at its annual meeting, discussed the slump in trade that has marked the past year. Commercial relations between France and England have been exceptionally difficult, but the president looked for considerable progress all round at an early date.

There was advocated the drawing up of an Anglo-French commercial convention. Steps are being taken to have such an agreement entered into. An important resolution to that effect was adopted. The text is as follows:

"Whereas the present stagnation in trade is due partly to uncertainties resulting from the lack of stable international commerce conventions; and whereas it is desirable that France and Great Britain should resume their pre-war activity in their trade relations;

"And whereas in no treaty of commerce is in operation between the two countries;

"Resolved, That the attention of His Majesty's Government be drawn to the urgent necessity for a trade convention with France of a durable nature, and one which will have as effect the stabilization of customs tariffs in both countries, and of regulating on a mutual basis other questions calculated to assist Anglo-French trade relations."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wednesday	Tuesday	Parity
Sterling	\$2.88 1/2	\$2.86	\$4.86 1/2
France (French)	0.070 1/2	0.070 1/2	1.950
France (Belgian)	0.74 1/2	0.74 1/2	1.950
France (Swiss)	1.675	1.675	1.950
Lire	0.087 1/2	0.085	1.950
Guillemers	3.407	3.408	4.020
German marks	0.1017	0.1014 1/2	2.330
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	1.950
Argentine peso	2.424	2.475	4.825
Drachmas (Greek)	0.753	0.745	1.950
Peetas	1.382	1.390	1.952
Swedish kroner	2.225	2.225	2.680
Norwegian kroner	1.615	1.580	2.680
Danish kroner	1.685	1.625	2.680

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday. March 11.58, May 12.08, July 12.52, October 13.09, December 13.30. Spot quiet; middling 11.90.

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COMMUNISTS' PART
IN BRITISH LABOR

Writer Shows Falsity of Statement That Small Group of Communists Dominate Councils of the Labor Party

By special labor correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—An eminent K. C. (King's Counsel), a member of the House of Commons, writing recently in a Sunday paper, warned his readers against allegiance to the Labor Party on the grounds that the party was really a Communist Party, and not very many shades of difference removed in thought from the philosophy of Michael Lenin and Leon Trotsky.

Of course being a member of the bar, and a politician at that, he did not say so in so many words: the direct method of describing things as they are, of calling a spade a spade, is not of the manner of this type of politician; the indirect attack, the innuendo, gets there just the same, without raising that instinctive opposition which the conservative immediately shows when any section of their own particular organization is assailed. The assault on the Labor Party has been proceeding for some considerable time; it has never ceased, in fact, but has become more pronounced and malignantly aggressive since it became clear that the only alternative to the present Coalition Government was one which could be claimed as being the political expression of "working class interests."

Defining a Worker

It might be said in parenthesis that the Labor Party takes great pride and pains in emphasizing that workers mean anybody "who works by hand or brain." It is obvious to the student of politics that a return to the old days of Liberalism and Conservatism would leave their followers stranded high and dry. The Coalition was the inevitable outcome of the tremendous growth in the numbers who had come to the belief that a solution of the ills that society is heir to lies in the formation of a Labor Government, rather than a desire for national unity to achieve a definite object, as was certainly the case during the war. There are, and will continue to be for a time, pretty little skirmishes between the old school of Liberals and the new school in regard to the adoption of candidates.

It is significant, however, that these petty quarrels and misunderstandings leading to the running of a number of candidates, assume greater proportions with the absence of a Labor majority. With the presence of a fairly strong Labor organization to support a Labor candidate, grievances and differences disappear in a mutual effort to keep the latter out. Now the plan adopted invariably takes the form followed by the eminent politician referred to above; the candidate, in 99 cases out of 100, is the mildest of mild men, with a reputation for tolerance, broadmindedness and administrative ability in local affairs.

Mr. Lloyd George's Mistake

As there is "nothing known against the prisoner," no trace of Bolshevik tendencies, recourse is had to the company that he keeps; he is the nominee of the Labor Party, the majority of whom are quite honest and law-abiding citizens, whom it would have been a pleasure to support if they did not allow the policy of the party to be determined by Communists. Doubtless a number of truthful and otherwise well meaning people believe this. Even Mr. Lloyd George once lumped together Socialists, syndicalists, anarchists and any numbers together as embracing one train of thought, apparently unaware of the circumstance that these schools of thought there is bitter and unrelenting antagonism.

As for the repeated assertion that a small and irresponsible group of men and women who form the Communist Party (or one of the Communist parties, for there are three, if not more) dominates the councils of the Labor Party, the statement is so stupid as to place it beneath notice but for the fact that it is intended to frighten timid people who might be friendly disposed to Labor. At no time in the enjoyment of great prestige at Labor conferences, never was the advice of the extremist section so derided as at the recent conference of the party called to consider the unemployed problem. And never were the strike enthusiasts revealed in so barren a field, never were they handled so unmercifully in debate, as when J. H. Thomas and others replied to their proposals.

The Strike Weapon

The strike weapon has really become an obsession with a small but noisy section, that leads one to the belief that if ever the Labor Party Conference is convened to consider the most trivial disagreement some one will get up and propose a general "walkout." With an unemployed register such as the country has not witnessed for many years, when the most courageous and sympathetic among employers are keeping their workers together in the face of tremendous financial difficulties rather than any should walk the streets, some cheerful person actually suggests a general "strike" as a solution to the difficulty.

Mr. Thomas made it clear that he was speaking on behalf of the executive of the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trades Unions Congress, under whose joint auspices the great gathering was convened, that the recommendation to meet again, after Parliament had re-assembled, to hear the decision and intentions of the government and to decide upon future policy, did not mean that they were in favor of or

against direct action. They simply had not discussed the question from that point. The railway leader's opinion was made unmistakably clear in a sharp retort to an interjector who asked "why not direct action?" "Because the only effect would be to increase the number of unemployed and consequent privation," was the reply.

The conference in no hesitating manner for political and constitutional action as a means of meeting the difficulties. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine what other method can be adopted. Doubtless many employers would be relieved of much anxiety and financial strain if their employees were instructed to abstain from work. The position has only to be considered calmly to reveal the absurdity of the proposals of the strike enthusiasts; and when the conference reassembles in a few weeks' time, it would be surprising if the delegates fail to realize, too, the stupidities of the suggestion.

NATIONS CONFER ON
TRANSIT PROBLEM

Barcelona Conference Will Seek to Remedy Present Condition of Transport and Improve Routes of Communication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—The work of the International Conference on Transit, which is scheduled to meet at Barcelona, Spain, today, covers a wide field and involves many considerations which affect all countries. The reduction of means of transport and the bad state of repair of railways, roads, canals, and ports are consequences of the war which have played an important part in the development of the existing economic crisis. This was pointed out at the International Financial Conference at Brussels, and the Transit Conference, in its effort to deal with such problems, is a successor to the Brussels gathering. The reduction, deterioration and dislocation of all means of transport have hampered the movement of goods in countless ways, and material essential for national existence has been badly distributed. This has been followed by a slackening of industrial, commercial and agricultural activity which is everywhere apparent, and is largely responsible for the economic ills for which both importing and producing countries are now suffering in different degrees.

Then and Now

The first task of the Barcelona conference will be to take a comprehensive survey of the present position, and the delegates of the governments there represented have been requested to submit a short review of the transport situation in their respective countries. They will also submit comparative statements showing the situation as it was before the war and immediately after the armistice. This comparison will reveal what progress has been made and what improvements may be expected in the near future. The delegates have been requested to supply details on the condition of rolling stock, the amount of traffic, the increase in rates by rail and sea for travelers and goods, the consumption of fuel, the general condition of railway systems and waterways, and the development of motor and aerial transport.

The conference will, therefore, have at its disposal a complete survey of the communications of the world upon which to base its consideration of the remedies which can best be applied to the present difficulties. It will endeavor to find a more satisfactory system for the distribution of available material of all kinds and a more rational employment of existing routes of communication. The agenda includes the consideration of separate draft agreements on freedom of transit, and on international régime of navigable waterways, of railways, and of ports. One of the chief tasks will be to create the organization contemplated by the Assembly of the League of Nations in the form of an advisory commission on communications and transit, sitting at Geneva, and entrusted with the duty of seeing that the agreements concluded at Barcelona are carried out.

All League Members Invited

The Barcelona conference will do, in the realm of communications, what the Brussels conference did in the realm of finance. But there is this important exception: that at Barcelona the delegates from the different countries of the world will be there not in a purely advisory capacity but as representatives acting on behalf of their governments, selected from among persons and officials specially acquainted with the particular problems to be considered. All the members of the League have been invited, as well as those states which were admitted by the Assembly to the technical organizations of the League. An invitation has been extended to the United States of America, and other recognized governments have been informed with regard to the preparatory work of the conference.

The chairman of the conference will be Gabriel Hanotian, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in France and rapporteur of the committee on technical organizations in the Assembly of the League.

FAIR TO BE HELD IN BEIRUT

By special co-representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—Intimations have been received that many visitors from various countries intend to visit the Beirut fair to be held in April. Requests have come from Persia and Baghdad that quarters may be reserved in which those two countries can exhibit their merchandise.

LONDON RETURNS TO
FORMER PAGEANTRY

King's Opening of Parliament Showed Traditional Ceremony Befitting an Event Symbolic of Constitutional Privileges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

WESTMINSTER, England.—The opening of Parliament in February was accompanied by the traditional ceremony that befits an event so symbolic of the constitutional privileges of the United Kingdom, and for the first time for many years the scarlet and gold of peace-time military parades was substituted for the somber but glorious khaki. The King and Queen, the Duke of York, and the court dignitaries rode to Westminster in one procession, the Prince of Wales in another, between two lines of foot guards garbed in the full dress uniform of this privileged regiment—the scarlet tunic, dark blue trousers, headpiece of bearskin, and pipelayed equipment. Accompanying the King was a sovereign's escort from the Household Cavalry in full panoply of carcase, shining helmet, and sword, their nodding plumes completing a soldierly picture to which London has long been a stranger.

The royal procession included the gilded state coach drawn by eight coal black horses in magnificent harness, complete with postillions and "walking men" in peaked caps and white riding breeches and top-boots. In it the King and Queen rode alone, the Prince of Wales in a separate carriage, and the Duke of York in a third. The King, bareheaded, in field marshal's uniform. If anything else was needed to complete the picture of stately dignity presented by the cavalcade, it was provided by a detachment of the Yeomen of the Guard, a truly historical touch recalling days when the relations between King and Parliament were less happy than they are now.

Food for the Moralizer

From Buckingham Palace the route lay along the Mall, across the Horse Guards Parade, through the arch into Whitehall, along Parliament Street to the House of Lords. The crimson way was kept clear by the battalions of the Brigade of Guards, each company coming to the "present" as the royal equipage slowly made its progress carrying the King to meet his faithful Lords and Commons. At intervals along the route there passed the coaches or cars of the members of the diplomatic corps. Here was a contrast and food for the moralizer. The Spanish Ambassador, representative of a country whose brilliance in the past, was borne in a state coach like any prince; the American Ambassador, of whose country no man can say its history is not of the future, was driven in a motor car. Four ambassadorial coaches were seen after an absence of many years, from the public view, those of Spain, France, Italy and Japan.

Meanwhile, in the House of Lords peers and peeresses were gathering, a brilliant assembly in which certain figures were to stand out in great simplicity. Such was the German Ambassador, looking upon an institution which had passed into history long before his country had gathered itself into a compact state under the spur of national feeling or ambition. Or the other hand, the Far East and the Near East lent their picturesque figures in the Chinese Ambassador and the Emir Feisal, both of whom wore the dress of their land appropriate to the occasion. They looked down upon a chamber thronged with the representatives of all the ancient families of England; made famous by their achievements in government and administration throughout all the corners of the Empire.

A Link of Empire

On the right of the throne was that link of empire who has endeared himself to all peoples wherever he has gone, the Prince of Wales. Through the King's speech, His Royal Highness alone stood, a manly figure in the full dress uniform of colonel of the Welsh Guards. Lord Reading was there, the Lord Chief Justice, about to depart for India where the maintenance of justice for all has been the aim of the British administrator. On the left of the throne was the Duke of York, the King's second son, the law lords and judges sitting, a solid mass of black, gold, red and white, immediately in front of the royal brothers.

At noon the royal procession entered the chamber, and for those conversant with heraldry there were volumes of history in the pageant. From Rouge Dragon Pursuivant and Bluenant Pursuivant, who headed the procession, to the Earl of Crawford who carried the sword of state, immediately before the King, the history of the English monarchy and nobility was outlined. Lastly came the King and immediately on His Majesty's throne, leading the Queen by the hand, the dim radiance of the chamber was changed by the illumination of all the lighting resources available. At the King's command the assembly was seated and Black Rod, in accordance with ancient custom, departed to invite the Commons to the Upper Chamber to hear the King's speech read.

The Speaker, members of the government, His Majesty's Opposition, and the members of the Commons having assembled at the bar, the King read the speech in a clear voice, outlining the policy adopted by his advisers for the coming session of Parliament.

SOUTH AFRICA AIDS SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony.—The Returned Soldiers Permanent Committee, Cape Town, have just issued

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CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

Wilson's
MODERN-BUSINESS
College

Seattle, Washington
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF
SECRETARIES
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Students entered on probation at any date.
ADOLPH WALKER, Y. M. WHEAT, Director

Classified Advertisements

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FOR RENT—House in village of Kennebunkport, Maine. Living room, library, dining room, well-equipped kitchen, five master's bedrooms, bath; good accommodations for maid; open fireplace; screened porch; well-kept lawn. Private wharf on river. Garage. \$1200 June 1 to Oct. 1. W. W. Little, 101 Newbury St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
SALESMAN with ability, personally acquainted with Wholesale Grocers and Chain Stores in Penn., New Jersey, and Delaware, would like one or two good accounts to sell on commission. Will give sample my personal attention. D-58. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
STENOGRAPHER—Young married woman desirous of securing position as stenographer or typist. 3 years' experience, 5 years' bank experience. Address B-61, 1488 McCormick Bldg., Chicago. Would like work by day or hour, excellent references, cleaning, cooking, waiting. A-214. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE—A good paying music store established ten years in Los Angeles, Calif.; Victor and Columbia agencies; owner wishes to retire. Address G. K. 117 Story Bldg.

SIXTY-FIVE NOTE, Emerson Angela, player and piano combined. Malagasy. Seventy-five note rolls. S. M. G. COVART, Orchard Park, New York.

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"HOMEST MILK FROM CREAM COWS"
1888 Blake St. DENVER, COLO.

The Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.

ALL GRADES OF COAL
"Quality and Service"
Phone Main 2000, 1010 Sixteenth St. DENVER

their report for the period of the activities from their inception to disbandment on December 31. The main object of the committee was the reabsorption of the great bulk of men into civil life in the districts which they left to enlist. During this period civil employment was found for 8554 Europeans and 4785 non-Europeans. On the eve of dissolution there were only 30 discharged soldiers on the books of the Returned Soldiers Employment Committee.

JAPANESE RIOTS IN
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia.—Racial

riots at the pearl shelling center of Broome in the north of western Australia have led to casualties among the Japanese and native colored divers, called Koepangers. Armed white men have restored order and a warship has been sent to Broome.

There has been bitter feeling between the Koepangers and the Japanese for some time, and the inspector of pearl fisheries in a report on the riots stated that the Japanese treatment of the Koepangers on pearling boats had been, simply abominable. Both sets of rioters are indented men.

The riot began when a native diver attacked a Japanese. The Japanese, armed with clubs, pieces of iron, and iron piping then attacked the Koepangers, fighting following. Eighty returned soldiers were called out and took command of the town, but when the rioting broke out again on the following day all the white men in Broome were mustered at the police station, armed patrols were formed, and the Riot Act was read to the Japanese. All the Japanese boarding houses were searched for arms, the telephones at the Japanese Club and the Japanese stores were cut off, and two zones were formed in the town, the Japanese being segregated in one zone and the Koepangers in another. The West Australian State Government telegraphed to the federal government asking for a warship to be sent to Broome, and the Geranium answered the appeal.

The Japanese Consul-General issued an appeal to his countrymen to preserve order, and leading Japanese men the government officials and the chief white residents, and apologized for the outbreak. They also offered their services to restore order.

As a sequel to the rioting the Returned Soldiers Association, has passed a resolution demanding that the leaders of the Japanese rioters be deported and that indented pearling crews be prohibited by law from belonging to a club or society.

An official statement by the inspector of pearl fisheries says that 500 indented Asiatics whose time is up will leave Broome at once by steamer.

COLORADO

DENVER—Continued

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WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

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Why not ring in your

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Land!

Columbus' First Voyage, 1492.

Excitement, gladness, more than that, gratitude fills the thoughts of these 30 adventurers and their gallant commander. The terrible Sea of Darkness has proved to be a sea of light and promise. Instead of slipping over the rim of the world and down a vast declivity that they could never recumb, instead of encountering monsters, or even storms, they have found nothing more dangerous to battle with than loneliness and their own empty fears, and now, at any instant, they will be sighting land.

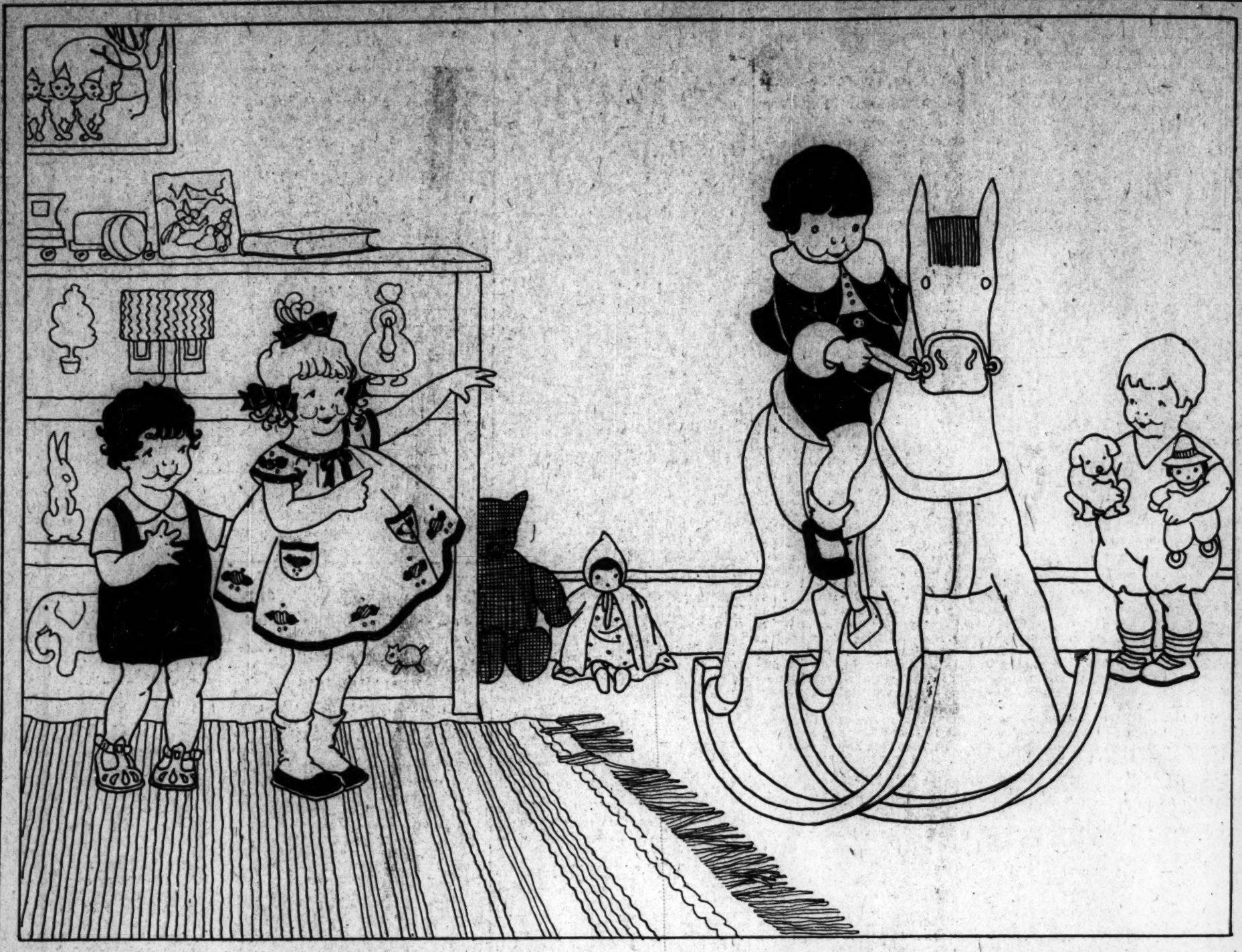
How do they know? you ask. Of course there are no maps of the Atlantic showing west of the Azores; that is to say, no maps drawn from experience. There are many marvelous ones drawn from imagination and superstition which depict the shores of Asia opposite the shores of Europe and the altogether mythical islands of Antilla, called the Seven Cities of Antilla, and other wonderful places dotted in the narrow sea between. Most people still believe the world is flat and you will fall over the edge if you go too near, and though the compass has just been invented, sea captains are almost afraid to use it for fear of being accused of witchcraft. No, these simple sailors of the Middle Ages have been following their noses, so to speak, and now their noses tell them plainly that there is the sweet smell of land in the balmy air. More than that, they have only to lean over the rail and they'll see floating weed and grass and small, green fish that live about rocks; they have only to look up and there, skimming the tops of their stained square-sails, they'll see one endless swirl of beautiful birds of every hue and size that have come out to welcome them to a new world. And yesterday, whisper it, Cedo had leaned over and lifted from the water a thorny branch with red berries growing on it, and Marco soon afterward rescued a stick that had been carved by hand! Columbus' brilliant blue eyes shine with triumph. He rubs his big hands as a man whose work is done.

The three little ships draw together and slowly forge ahead. The crews that a few days before were on the point of mutiny, now sing and shout, and crack jokes back and forth across the water. They have suddenly become heroes and explorers with fame and fortune already in their grasp. Some were slaves back in Spain—here they are freemen; most had been driven to the risk of such an undertaking through hardship and poverty—here they are sailing into the land of famed Cathay where folks dine off gold plate, and jewels can be garnered like grain! They are still laughing at Pinzon, Martin Alonso Pinzon, captain of the tiny Pinta. A few days before, while standing on the high poop, he suddenly started all with the cry of "Land! Land! Señor, I claim my reward!" Although it was growing dark at the time every one thought they could see it, and Columbus dropped on his knees and thanked God. Next morning, however, it was found to be nothing more substantial than a cloud. The reward of a velvet coat and a pension, promised by the Queen for the first sight land, was not won by Pinzon.

Tonight it is different. Columbus has made them a little speech full of joy and thankfulness; he has advised them to keep a bright eye open for land; their cheeks have rung to the stars. Who would think of sleeping on such an occasion as this? Not one indeed. Sail is shortened. At 10 o'clock their commander spies a faint, dancing light, like a moving candle or a torch in a canoe. Before the excitement of this has had time to cool, about 2 a. m., a sailor on the eager Pinta thinks that he sees and a gun announces the momentous news. Sails are now furled. How can one tend the sails and rudder when he is dancing about the deck, hugging his comrades and shouting for joy!

Columbus' tall, gaunt figure on the poop is silhouetted against the starry heavens. What is he thinking? Of his years of struggle as a poor weaver in Genoa; of his years of humbleness and keen disappointment in a foreign country, begging royal ears to lend his dreams; of his thirty-three days of voyaging west into the Sea of Darkness, haunted by unknown terrors; of how success has suddenly changed him from an unknown peasant into one of the greatest heroes of the ages? Who knows what he is thinking?

Dawn bursts on the watery world, bright and sunny, and the 12, stout And there, only a few leagues off, is land, an island, covered with tropical trees. As they draw in, almost breathless in their curiosity, they can see branches laden with fruit, gorgeous blossoms, more gorgeous birds. Ah, people! Dark skinned and unclothed, but people, who race down to the edge of the sea shouting and gesticulating! Columbus had expected to arrive at the island of Cipango (Japan) and be greeted by kings and warriors. Here are no signs of the magnificent cities of Japan. No matter, perhaps they are just beyond. Hastily donning his scarlet cloak and ordering up the flags of the expedition, which bear a green cross on one side and the initials of King Ferdinand, and Queen Isabella, surmounted by crowns, on the other, he is rowed ashore. On gaining the beach they all fling themselves down, kissing the sand in their gratitude. Then Columbus, with the utmost solemnity, stands out between the staring natives and the Spanish sailors and planting a standard in the soil takes possession of the island in the name of King and Queen, dubbing it San Salvador, or Holy Savior. His men welcome him with cries of this new world and most humbly beg his pardon for their offenses and misdeeds during the voyage. His swarthy face is as red as his hair with pride and geniality.



"Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross, to see a fine lady on a white horse"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Irving Learns to Set Type

In the days when there used to be very little in the middle west of the United States but great grass-covered prairies and Indians who wore feathers and many-colored blankets, settlers from all over the eastern part of America as well as from other parts of the world came into that land to live. They made farms of the rich land and built villages, towns, and cities. In these towns there grew up funny little newspapers called "country newspapers," which usually had only four pages and which the editor himself often helped to put together and print. Irving's father had had a paper like this for a little while, before he went into other business. Later, when Irving had been at school for a few years, his father bought him a printing press and some type.

Irving, like many another boy, had a great deal of fun "setting" the type. Typesetting is not at all like what he thought it would be. The "stick" into which the type is set is of metal, and the one that Irving had was the stick his father had used on the little country newspaper. It was a little stick, somewhat tarnished. Irving held it in his left hand, leaving his right hand free to pick up the pieces of type from the "case" which held them. Each sentence that he thus composed began at the left of the stick, and the words were upside down, so that when he had finished a line of type it looked like this in the stick:

TYPE SET IN A STICK

When this line of type was put on the printing press and an impression was taken it was just the reverse of the above, and this is the way it looked then:

Irving has a press

and that, as anyone knows, is how all the printing from type looks in a newspaper. When type is in the stick or in a whole page of a newspaper the best way to read it, Irving found, was to stand in such a way that the type was upside down and all the lines began at the left, like the first one printed above. At first this seemed to be rather difficult to do, but after a little while it was just as easy for him to read sentences that way as any other, and he could read it very rapidly.

A stick held a number of lines of type which made a column about two inches long. That is, if you will take a ruler and measure two inches down this column you will have just about the number of lines of this kind of type that would be required to fill a stick. As you see, there are about sixteen lines of type like this, which is called "3 point." Other sizes of type are named "5 point," "12 point" and so on, until you reach the great type sizes which are used in advertisements, and these are sizes such as "120 point" and so forth. Irving did not have any of this very large type. In fact, all he had was some "8 point" and "10 point" and very little of that, and it was because he had so little that when he began to print a little weekly paper, later on, one of the first advertisements was this, "Wanted, type of all kinds. The Echo, Irving Richards, prop." Some of the big newspapers in the little city where Irving lived read this advertisement and gave him type, or let him use some of theirs when he had an extra large ad to set for his paper.

When a stick of type had been set, Irving would have to empty it without having any of it fall out. The best way he knew was to wet the whole 16 lines with a sponge. The water held the pieces of type close together, and so he could take the stickful out and place it on a "galley." After a while, when he became more expert, he was able to take out the type without the use of the sponge and water. At first when he tried this method he "piled" some of the type; that is, some of the pieces of type fell away from the others, so that one of the lines, if printed, would have been this way:

I v n g h a s a p r e s s

You can see from this line that the "v" and "i" in Irving's name have fallen out and also the small letter "s" on the word "has." Several months after Irving had been publishing his newspaper he was able to have one of the "grown-up" newspapers in the city set up his news matter on the linotype machine. This machine makes just what its name says, a line of type. This line is one solid piece, which is first made of very hot metal in liquid form, which solidifies at once when it is run into a mold containing the matrices, which have the type characters like those Irving had. This linotype machine is one of the most wonderful things ever invented, and has been of great help to newspaper and book publishers. It surely was a great help to Irving, because when he wanted to print his paper he did not have to stay in the back room, where he had his press and type, and set it all by hand. He had more time to go swimming in summer or skating in winter, because the linotype set his whole paper in less than an hour, and he would have had to work more than a day to do as much as that.

Our Wonderful Garden

We thought it wonderful because there were so many unusual creatures in it. Perhaps, however, it was not so much that the creatures were unusual as that it was very unusual to find them in a garden like ours. How delighted we were when one day we saw two little owls perched on the wire fence between our garden and the big meadow. They were blinking and puffing up their feathers and nodding their ridiculously round heads and we watched over them till their parents came. Our robin perched on a spade, just like the one in Peter Rabbit in the Beatrice Potter book. Jeremy Fisher, the frog, lived in a moist hollow beyond the orchard. He used to hop about the path in a most unbecoming fashion, and seemed to have different favorite nooks in the ivy.

The field mice were delightful little creatures, so smooth-backed, with such bright glancing eyes and long delicate tails. I found one of them right out beyond our drive. I thought at first it was a brown leaf sliding along the footpath, and then I saw the pointed head and slender tail. I had some crumbs and coaxed it home and we had it for a pet quite a long while.

One-Two-Three

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor The stars and I play hide and seek, And we play fair, we never peek— The stars and I. While I count one-two-three aloud The stars slip underneath a cloud Up in the sky. And when I've counted up to ten I try to find the stars, and then It's time for me To hide myself within my bed And pull my covers overhead; The stars can't count, so I, instead, Say one-two-three.

How the Silkworm Came to Europe

It is strange, isn't it, to think, in these days, when silk is so common, that there was a time when it was worth its weight in gold. I do not mean beautiful silk fabrics, of course, because many of them, today, are worth their weight in gold, but just raw silk. In the days of ancient Rome raw silk used to come out of the Far East, handed on from one merchant to another from out of India and far distant China. But neither the Romans nor yet the Greeks before them had any idea how silk was made. The Chinese guarded it as a great secret, and so, apparently, did the Indians and the Persians when they learned all about it from China.

Would you like to hear how the little silkworm was first brought to Europe? Well, it was in the reign of Justinian, the Roman Emperor at Constantinople, and about the year 550 A. D. Justinian had long been interested in silk weaving and he had special looms set up in the Palace at Constantinople, but neither he nor any one in the west in those days knew how the silk itself was produced. It happened, however, one day that two Persian travelers who had spent many years in China arrived in Constantinople, and told the emperor all about the cultivation of the silkworm. Nothing then would satisfy Justinian but that these travelers should go back, once more, to China, and, somehow or other, manage to return with a supply of everything needed to start the industry in Europe.

Well, it was not an easy thing to do, because the Chinese still jealously guarded their secret. But the two travelers managed it, in the end, and after many long months, returned to Constantinople successful. The little silkworms were soon as busily eating mulberry leaves and spinning silk for Justinian as ever they had done for the Emperor of China.

With a loud "honk" the car took us rapidly past a village of doll houses, with trees, lawns, barns and barnyards full of sheep and cows. Dogs barked at us as we passed, and Mabel and Alice waved their hands to friends and neighbors. At last we reached home. This was a real doll house, with three floors, containing a parlor, sitting room and bedrooms. It had a kitchen, too. The house was set well back, with a wide space in front for a yard. There was a little walk leading up to the door, bordered by a hedge of toy trees. It was fenced in, too.

"Now would you like to take a walk and see more of the country?" asked Mabel.

"I should be delighted!" I replied. We left the children at home and walked out to the street, then along the pebble path that led us to the barn. Here we inspected the hens and chickens, pigs and ducks. Then we went to the barnyard that was neatly fenced in. There was a flock of sheep in one corner and a herd of six cows in another. A little wooden man was guarding the sheep. His wife stood at the kitchen door. Then we walked along until we came to a pond, made of a piece of mirror with raffa bushes and shrubs, moss, and tiny trees all about. There were rocks and a hill. Before we knew it we had reached a railroad station, and there were the tracks! We boarded the train for I found that it was time for me to be going.

The Village of Way-Up

Mabel and Alice led the way upstairs, up past the library and sitting room, past the bedroom door, by the next landing, up steeper stairs; then they stopped before a closed door.

"This is the Village of Way-Up!" announced Mabel, as she threw open the door with a flourish.

Now what do you think I saw when Mabel threw open that door? But you would never guess, so I will tell you. I stood staring about, for I had never seen anything like it, and I do not believe that you ever did, either.

The attic room had been turned into a doll's village! It was a good-sized attic that took up the entire top floor of the big house. In front of the door was a wooden box made in the shape of a house, or rather of a railroad station. There were doors and windows, a picture of the ticket office with the ticket man looking out of the window. Two passengers, Dinah and Sambo, were waiting on the platform for the train.

"Hurry! The train starts in one minute!" cried Mabel.

Sure enough, a voice called out "All aboard! Passengers for Way-Up; step lively, please, ladies!" The station agent, a wooden Noah's Ark man, stood stiffly, looking indignant at our delay. Then the electric train took us, or we pretended it did, but we really ran beside the track, to the next station. The next station was Noah's Ark box with a white card pinned to the side. It read, "Way-Up."

"All aboard? Way-Up! Way-Up!" called the conductor.

"The little red schoolhouse is three minutes from the station. Would you mind walking, or shall we call a taxi?" asked Mabel.

"Oh, here's the motor car!" exclaimed Alice. Sure enough, there stood a motor car, four inches long, at the door.

"Don't you admire the country?" asked Alice, as we bowed along the road. Little pebbles marked the way, and the sidewalk was nicely indicated by more pebbles. Such cunning little streets you never saw!

"It is a wonderful country!" I said. "I have been staring around at everything so busily that I have not had time to say a word."

The red schoolhouse was a red box. There were the doll-children waiting for their owners. There was Beatrice May, dressed in a pink dress, pink shoes and stockings. There was Elise, dressed in a blue smocked frock, but I cannot describe all those dolls. There was a whole family of them. They seemed very glad to see us.

"We will go home now. There are a good many of us, but the car will hold us all if we sit close," said Mabel. "We live in the suburbs, you see," explained Alice.

With a loud "honk" the car took us rapidly past a village of doll houses, with trees, lawns, barns and barnyards full of sheep and cows. Dogs barked at us as we passed, and Mabel and Alice waved their hands to friends and neighbors. At last we reached home. This was a real doll house, with three floors, containing a parlor, sitting room and bedrooms. It had a kitchen, too. The house was set well back, with a wide space in front for a yard. There was a little walk leading up to the door, bordered by a hedge of toy trees. It was fenced in, too.

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Ride a Cock Horse

Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross, To see a fine lady on a white horse; Rings on her fingers, and bells on her toes, She shall have music wherever she goes.

Toyland at Midnight

Ellen sat upright in bed, for she was sure that she had heard some faint whispers in the playroom. The door was open about three inches, and peeking through this opening Ellen was amazed at what she saw. Very quietly she tiptoed to her brother's room and knocked softly at the door. Her brother Jack climbed out of bed, wondering what could have occurred at this hour of the night, for just then the hall clock struck 12.

"Sh," cautioned Ellen, "don't make any noise, just follow me." Little Jack very quietly tiptoed after Ellen. Just as they reached the door, they heard a low voice say: "Members of the Toy Club, as this is the night of our weekly meeting and entertainment, we will now commence our performances. Every member, as you know, must contribute something in the line of entertainment. But remember not to make any noise or else Ellen and Jack will be sure to hear us." These words were spoken by one of Jack's tin soldiers.

"Oh," whispered Jack, "I never heard my tin soldier talk before." First of all came Ellen's little doll, Martha, dressed in a colonial costume of white and blue, to contribute her share to the performance. Jack's stuffed bunny was the orchestra leader, and commenced beating time for the orchestra on the roof of Ellen's doll house with one of her knitting needles. The orchestra consisted of Ellen's little Boy Blue, whistling through a comb over which some tissue paper had been placed, and Jack's tin donkey using one of Ellen's toy dishes for a drum. He did not beat it with his hoofs or with drumsticks, as you might suppose, but with his ears, for you know donkey's ears are very long, and he certainly did make a very funny picture. The music commenced playing softly and Martha danced a pretty minuet, her large hoop skirt swaying from side to side, and her white curls bobbing back and forth in perfect time.

When she had finished, Jack's toy drum commenced beating its sticks in applause, and the rubber balls bounced up and down in delight. Next came the brown tin monkeys, who climbed into the trees of Ellen's toy garden with great speed. They formed chains extending from one tree to another and did all sorts of acrobatic stunts. Some one had thoughtlessly set Roly-Poly on the Jack-in-the-Box, and Jack-in-the-Box, forever up to mischief and fun, suddenly opened his cover, throwing the surprised Roly-Poly clear to the other end of toyland. When Roly-Poly fell upon him so suddenly, he uttered such a loud squeak of surprise that Ellen simply had to laugh.

Ellen was just about to tiptoe back to her bedroom when she heard her mother's voice saying: "Why, Ellen, what is so funny? I heard you laughing."

"Oh," replied her little daughter, "I had the funniest dream, and will tell you all about it."

"You can tell me all about it when we breakfast together," replied her mother. But first Ellen went to the playroom to see whether all was really in order. Yes, everything was just as she had left it the night before.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Son of the Sea

I was born for deep-sea faring;
I was bred to put to sea;
Stories of my father's daring
Filled me at my mother's knee.

I was bred among the surges;
I was cuffed beside the foam;
All my heart is in its verges,
And the sea wind is my home.

All my boyhood, from far vernal
Hours of being, came to me,
Dream-like, poignant, and eternal
Memories of the plunging sea.

—Bliss Carman.

Pinxter's Building Plans

I dropped in to see my young friend Pinxter the other night. . . . On such occasions Pinxter is generally almost effusively grateful for my visits. But the other night I noticed a marked difference in his manner. I could not call him cool; indeed, he remarked, in the course of conversation, that he had never met such friends anywhere as he had met in our town, and that I was the dearest of them. But he certainly was absent-minded and preoccupied, and could not help showing some slight signs of relief and satisfaction when I got up to depart, after a very brief stay.

Do not think that I was offended at my reception, and left early for that reason. I was not in the least hurt. As I was approaching the room through the hallway, I had seen Pinxter hastily slip some loose sheets of paper into a big fat book, like an atlas, and thrust the book under the side-board. During all my call his left hand was playing with a newly sharpened drawing-pencil. Having seen this much, I had but to look at his abstracted countenance, and to calculate the length of his residence in the suburbs, to know perfectly well that Pinxter was under the spell of the Building Craze, and dead to the social world for the time being. . . .

The first plan that Pinxter draws will be drawn on the back of an envelope. It will be a simple geometrical figure—a Maltese Cross, perhaps, or an L, or a semi-circle, and he will submit it to his friends, and ask them if they don't think that would be a good shape for a house. He will find that his friends do not seem to be particularly impressed; and, after a while, he himself will begin to feel that there is something unsatisfactory about it; and that it requires an effort of the imagination to connect that empty outline with the idea of a habitable house. So he fills it up with rooms, pretty much at random, and tries it on his friends again. "Just as a rough idea, you know." Then hard, unsympathetic persons will call his attention to the fact that his front

vestibule is larger than his parlor, and that it is unusual, to say the least, to have a dining-room that occupies more than half of the house, and that is accessible only through the kitchen and butler's pantry.

He begins to see that there are realms of architectural knowledge which it behooves him to explore, if he wants to get people to look at his plans. So he stops at the railway news-stand and buys a twenty-five cent book of ready-made dwelling plans. Of course he despises the plans; not because they are despicable—as they certainly are—but because the book cost twenty-five cents and not one dollar. However, he acquires from the book the art and mystery of drawing plans; and, with the aid of a foot rule and a T-square, he finds himself able to turn out a couple of dozen in the course of a single evening.

Of course he doesn't get just what he wants right at first. He didn't expect to. Building a house is a serious matter, and his means are limited. By this time, too, he has discovered the fact that the size of his house must be fixed by the size of his pile; and that the proportion of one to the other is to be determined by a mathematical calculation of a very strict and inflexible sort. This doesn't really trouble him. He finds that for the money he has to spend he can get a house thirty-five feet square. But, then, he really doesn't want anything larger. All that he has to do is to utilize the space at his disposal to the best advantage. So he sets to work and draws plans, and more plans, and other plans, and different plans again. By this time he has got to doing his work privately and keeping it to himself, so long as it is in the experimental stage. He sees other suburbanites of recent establishment trying the patience of their friends with plans born too young; and he determines that he will make no such mistake. When he finally settles upon his plan, it shall be one that is open to no criticism, and that will be instantly accepted, by all who see it, as the ideal house to be constructed in that space for that amount of money. And, when it is done, he will bring it to me and exhibit it with an aspect in which defiant pride blends with patronizing superiority, and he will say to me:

"There! If there's anything wrong with that, I would like you to let me know what it is."

Oh, how well I know that plan! It is neatly ruled out on a single sheet of paper; but no single sheet of paper could contain all its glory. It looks at first glance like the ground-map of a municipal building with an orphan asylum annex. Pinxter sits down by me and explains it all, pointing out its beauties with a lead pencil.

"This is the front door," he says, "and here is the vestibule. I've made that good and roomy. I hate these cramped little entrances, don't you? You see, I have left space here for a hat-rack and an umbrella-stand, and on the other side are shelves, and a little cupboard to hang coats in. And here, you see, is a locker for my tennis things. Oh! I've thought it all out. Now we come into the hall. I like a good big hall, don't you? I got the idea for this one from one I saw in the house of one of those Standard Oil fellows on Long Island somewhere. You see, I figured to get it big enough to play a game of badminton in. Maybe that's unnecessary large, but that's better than being all cramped up, you know. Now, there's the dining-room. Maybe I might have cut that down a little bit, but my great-aunt has left me her mahogany dining-table in her will, and that seats twenty-two people, you know. Perhaps we shouldn't really want to use it, but I thought I would take it into consideration. Here's the library. I haven't got books enough to fill it yet; but you must think of the future, you know. This is the drawing-room, with three bay-windows opening on the garden. Won't that be nice in Summer? And for the Winter I've designed this alcove for an inglenook, with a great big old-fashioned fireplace; and a long settee on each side of it. That brings us around to the kitchen; and there I've had to cram a little to keep within the bounds of space, but ten feet by eleven-and-a-half is quite ample, don't you think so? This little old corner here I've utilized for my den—just a cosy, snug little place, big enough to put a billiard table in if I should want to. Oh! I tell you, I've used up every inch of space. And now tell me candidly, Sage, do you think that, considering what the house is going to cost, I really could get anything more than I have got out of those dimensions?"

I tell him that I don't see how he possibly could; and he is so pleased by my saying so, that, in a burst of unselfish gratitude, he offers to leave the plan with me over night to feast my eyes on until I go to bed, if I will solemnly engage to give it to him at the station in the morning.

"And, as his footsteps go out of hearing down the gravel-walk, I take a pencil and add up the little figures that freckle his neatly drawn plans—seven by eleven, nine by fourteen—and so on. His thirty-five-foot-square house is seventy-two feet one way by ninety-two and one-half the other."

H. C. Bunker.

Mrs. Wheeler's Rushlights

Mrs. Wheeler put the pot on, and, while the supper was boiling for George, she showed Frank how to make rushlights. First, she took down from a hook, on which they hung, a bundle of rushes. Frank had seen rushes growing in a field near his father's house; and he had gathered some of them and had peeled them;

and he knew that in the inside of the rush there is a white, soft substance, called pith. But . . . he had seldom been able to peel more than about the

was lost," the rushlight burned out. "Oh! is the candle gone so soon?" cried Frank. "Frank: A Tale," by Maria Edgeworth.

was out of the question when a hostess on giving a dinner-party had invariably to ask her visitors to bring plates and mugs with them, but on



"In the Basin: Hulls Afloat," from the lithograph by Thornton Oakley

The Lithograph

Senefelder gave explicit technical directions for every other possible use that could be made of stone—for aquatint, and color work and etching, and the imitation of steel and wood-engraving, and so on. These were mostly but adaptations of methods already familiar to engravers. His one great discovery is that the prints he produced were printed from the surface of the stone, the material he happened to find most responsive and not from an intaglio plate or a relief block; and that every impression thus obtained is as much the artist's original handwriting as his drawing, for no original exists, or ever did exist, except on the stone, or the metal plate, or the paper on which we now make it. Every print is an original. It follows, that a lithograph is simply and solely a surface print, each print a repetition, in exactly the same greasy materials, of the original drawing, which is absorbed by the stone. It is not the drawing on stone or on paper, but the print obtained from the surface of this stone or plate, which is a lithograph. So, properly speaking, an etching is not the engraving on copper, but the print from it. By every other method of multiplication known, the design must be changed entirely before it can yield a print. On steel, the lines must be engraved; on copper, bitten in; on wood, left in relief. But a lithograph is the drawing itself, unchanged, actually as the artist made it, multiplied by the printing press—"Lithography and Lithographers," Joseph Pennell and E. Robins Pennell.

Tent Life at Pahlgam

It was a lovely sight which greeted me next morning when I emerged from the tent; the air was fresh and pure after the rain, and the sunshine glinted down pleasantly through the trees; my servant had placed the breakfast-table under a large pine-tree; under foot was a soft carpet of pine-needles, and the scent of the pines pervaded the air. Through an opening in the branches I could see the opposite side of the valley rising steep upwards, dark with trees at the bottom, and jagged and bare at the top; down in the bottom the Liddar babbled pleasantly, his roar softened to a murmur by the distance. . . .

Had I but the pen of a ready writer I feel it would be possible to make a good deal of very effective writing out of camp life in Pahlgam; the line to adopt would be to contrast our simple unsophisticated mode of living with the luxury and artificiality of town existence. We held no secrets from each other there. . . . Vulgar display

the other hand, it gave her an opportunity, denied to a Mayfair hostess, of showing a tender solicitude in seeing that each guest at parting got his own property safely back, and was not having an inferior article palmed off into his basket by her own servants, a favorite trick with native domestics.

House-keeping was not difficult at Pahlgam, for there were sufficient people in the summer to make it worth the while of one or two Srinagar shopkeepers to open a tent there for the sale of groceries. It is wonderful how attractive a small store of goods can appear to one fresh from the wilds; the new-comer is generally seized with a desire to purchase the whole stock in trade offhand, and for days shoe-blackening and salad oil have a seductiveness quite unusual to them. Close to the two stores was a tent for the post-office, so ragged and full of holes that it was a marvel any rain was kept out, and so small that two men and a table took up every inch of room, despite of which a formidable notice informed the passer-by that there was "no admission." On a tree opposite hung the pillar-box, with lying information as to the time of clearing; these formed the sum-total of our public buildings, and insignificant as they may appear, they yet formed a pleasant centre of attraction on a wet day. When rain had been coming down heavily for hours, and the ground was so slippery that it was difficult to keep one's feet, people would come down by twos and threes at about seven o'clock, and grumble at the weather, and buy bull-eyes at one of the shops to pass the time till the mail-bag came in. As soon as that happened there was a buzz like a swarm of bees round the postmaster, who would at once squat down outside his tent and sort out letters on the ground; every one looked over his shoulder and pounced on his or her letters as they appeared, and only the pathetic appeals of the poor man to be allowed first to do his duty prevented people from carrying them off before they had received the official stamp; of course, if any one felt curious to know how this simple act was performed he was welcome to wet the block on the pad as the two lay together on the grass and stamp his letters himself—"A Lonely Summer in Kashmir," Margaret Cotter Morrison.

The White Owl

When merry milkmaids click the latch, And rarely smells the new-mown hay, And the cock hath sung beneath the thatch Twice or thrice his roundelay, Twice or thrice his roundelay; Alone and warming his five wits, The white owl in the belfry sits. —Tennyson.

Age

CHILDREN look forward to birthday parties and gifts. The days as happy events crowned with birthday parties and gifts. The thought of their parents impresses this upon them, for left to themselves children would hardly think of celebrating events which they cannot recall. As the years go on, and birthday days roll by, maturity arrives and then age. Is there any reason why advancing years should bring in their train decay and decline? The years should be truly advancing instead of retreating; they should bring progress, more light and intelligence, greater powers, diviner beauties. In the light of Christian Science age is viewed with a new vision. It becomes merged into life and is seen to be limitless, because God is limitless and life is eternal. Christian Science proves that the landmarks of one's life are good works and that in doing good mere age does not count.

The human supposition is that age is made up of years and years of days, all of them determined by what is called time. But when time is examined under the microscope of truth, it is discovered to be no part of truth itself, but an arbitrary convention based upon an agreement concerning the motions of the heavenly bodies; and when motion itself is analyzed, it is found to be dependent upon the relation of some moving body to a stationary body. And yet it is now generally conceded that there is nothing stationary in the whole universe. Time, therefore, resolves itself into an unstable supposition, whose only pretense of fixity is derived from mutual agreement among mankind. What is there, then, in this uncertain quantity called age which should have power to rob man of his faculties, his enthusiasms, his talents and tastes, his joys and achievements? Mrs. Eddy thus states the case for Christian Science on page 246 of Science and Health, "Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

It is unreasonable that so frail an assumption as the passage of time should be permitted to deprive a man of his God-given rights to life and liberty, should be allowed to darken his outlook, cut short his vision and obscure his perception of beauty. It is no exaggeration to say that truth must be beautiful, or it cannot be true. An ugly science of being would be a monstrosity and could not last; it would be self-destructive, plunging itself into confusion and chaos. A God who would be less than wholly beautiful, and perpetually beautiful, is inconceivable. Therefore God's man must partake of this same imperishable, continuous beauty of perfection, this same divine beauty of holiness.

To put this question of age right at the doorstep of thought, one might ask how old God is. God is from everlasting to everlasting and the same is true of his inseparable creation, man. The question might also be asked how long God is going to live. Having ascertained the answer to this question, we then know how long man is going to live. God made man like Himself, undying and undecaying. Moreover, God made man good and the age of good is everlasting. Christian Science has a beneficent way of delivering from slavery people who have reached the human state which by general agreement is called age. Perhaps they are already wedded to the habits of advanced years, possibly bedridden, and have succumbed to disease by their very devotion to such habits. At the appeal for Christian Science help their whole experience seems reversed, the retired energies are set free by what appears to be a new lease on life. Thousands of persons have thus been enabled to renew their youth like the eagle's. Mothers, who had been invalids for many years, have been acclaimed by strangers as the sisters of their own daughters, and fathers as the brothers of their own sons. A young heart within expresses itself in youthful appearance without. People learn to carry their age well when they realize the immortality of man. There is no reason why the good habits of youth should fade away before the advance of age, and the truth taught by Christian Science corrects this tendency, so that freshness and joy renew themselves perennially and grow more stable and better grounded on the rock of reality. Mrs. Eddy states on page 492 of the Christian Science textbook, "Being is holiness, harmony, immortality. It is already proved that a knowledge of this, even in small degree, will uplift the physical and moral standard of mortals, will increase longevity, will purify and elevate character."

Christian Science improves mankind's sense of life and existence by teaching the real man's imperishable nature. The longevity which it brings to human experience is not due to any clinging to material existence, but the very reverse. It dematerializes thought, and in so doing sets free man's spiritual sense to acquire and demonstrate a scientific sense of life, which, as a consequence, prolongs the experience of human existence under healthier, happier, and more useful circumstances. Individuals do right in watching for the first symptoms of stagnation, of unwillingness to exert themselves, dislike of new enterprises, satisfaction with outworn methods, and a general hanging back when the call of action comes. These are symptoms of age trying to assert them-

selves. One's friends will urge caution and suggest inaction, with the well-meant intention of sparing us fatigue, but the hidden purpose of evil is to impose upon us the limitations of age and to rob us of the fruits of right action. The physical body is composed of certain ingredients in given proportions, none of which can speak for themselves, and, if they could, would not be entitled to a hearing. It is the human mind which yields to suggestions and admits the growing limitations of the body. By reversing this process under the guidance of Christian Science the bonds of limitation are broken. One beholds himself as man really is, freed from the trammels of advancing age and endowed with the potency, vigor, concord, and bliss of his divine origin.

An Old Rhyme for the Herb Garden

In March and in April, from morning to night,
In sowing and setting, good housewives delight;
To have in a garden or other like plot,
To trim up their house, and to furnish their pot.

Now sets to ask watering, with pot or with dish,
Now sows do not so, if ye do as I wish
Through cunning with dibble, rake, mattock and spade,
By line, and by level, the garden is made.

Who soweth too lateward, hath seldom good seed,
Who soweth too soon little better shall speed,
Apt time and the season, so diverse to hit,
Let sower and layer, help practice and wit.

—From "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," by Tusser.

Liberty He Defended

Milton was no democrat; equality and fraternity were not his trade, though liberty was his passion. Liberty he defended against the tyranny of the mob, as of the king. He preferred a republic to a monarchy, since he thought it less likely to interfere with the independence of the private citizen. Political liberty, liberty of worship and belief, freedom of the press, freedom of divorce, he asserted them all in turn with unsurpassed eloquence. He proposed a scheme of education reformed from the clogs of precedent and authority. Even his choice of blank verse for "Paradise Lost" he vindicated as a case of "ancient liberty recovered to heroic song from this troublesome and modern bondage of rhiming."—Henry A. Beers, "The Connecticut Wits."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1921

EDITORIALS

A General Election in Miniature

THE miniature general election which has just been held in England has left things pretty well as they were. When the enormous size of the government majority is taken into consideration, and the inevitable wastage of such a majority is allowed for, those who have been congratulating themselves upon the downfall of the Ministry will probably feel less confidence in their prophetic gifts. There have been just five by-elections. Of these, three seats were Unionist, one Liberal, and one Labor. The Unionists held one of their seats and lost the two others to Labor, but on the other hand Labor lost its seat to them. The one Liberal seat was lost to the Labor Party. Therefore, as a result, the Unionists have lost two seats and gained one; the Labor Party lost one seat and gained two; whilst the Liberal Party has lost one.

When, however, the details are examined, they prove very much more interesting. That the Dudley seat should have been lost to the Labor Party is not particularly surprising, especially when it is remembered that a prominent Unionist paper turned its guns on Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, the party candidate. It was won by him in December, 1910, by a narrow majority, and there has been no election since but the "Khaki" election. None the less, the fact that Sir Arthur has just been appointed Minister for Agriculture, and that the government must have regarded his seat as safe, before asking him to face reelection on his appointment, proves the uncertainty of political meteorology. The other seat lost by the Coalition to Labor was Kirkcaldy. The Labor majority here was 1475, but the probability is that no Coalitionist except Sir James Dalziel could have succeeded in holding the borough for the twenty-nine years he did. Sir James was, however, so popular, in the town of Marjorie Fleming, that no one had ever a chance against him. As for the Penistone division of Yorkshire, the Liberals have succeeded in losing one of their few seats to the Labor Party. But this victory, even when added to those in Dudley and Kirkcaldy, is heavily discounted by the failure of Ramsay MacDonald to hold the Woolwich seat.

By far the most interesting conflicts were those in Cardigan and Woolwich. In Cardigan, in spite of every effort of the Liberals, the Coalition held their own. Here it was almost a personal struggle between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith, on the former's native heath, with the result that Mr. Asquith was severely defeated. But it was, unquestionably, in Woolwich that the most interesting fight took place, and here the defeat of Mr. MacDonald is at once a significant and a surprising event. Most people would have taken it for granted that his nomination was sufficient to secure for him the reversion of Mr. Crooks's seat. But Woolwich has apparently not forgotten that Mr. MacDonald was above all things a pacifist during the war, and Woolwich is the great government arsenal of England. Nevertheless the Labor vote is so overwhelming there that it might easily have been taken for granted that the party leaders having deliberately chosen Mr. MacDonald, his election was fore-ordained. Obviously "The Nation" thought so, and the opponents of Mr. Lloyd George were prepared to welcome the ex-Labor leader back to the Commons as a warning to the Prime Minister to quit. What actually occurred was exactly the reverse of this. The Labor Party, which had held the seat since 1903, succeeded in losing it. So that instead of Mr. MacDonald going to Westminster, Captain Robert Gee, a Coalition Unionist, has gone there to reinforce the Prime Minister's majority.

Captain Gee's own majority was not a large one, but it was sufficient for the occasion. He polled 13,724 votes against the 13,041 polled by Mr. MacDonald, a majority of 683. The poll was unquestionably a large one, and great efforts were made by each side to secure the return of their candidate. This makes Captain Gee's victory perhaps the more remarkable, since it is clear that it was no question of mere abstention, but a deliberate refusal of the workmen of the constituency to vote for him, that caused Mr. MacDonald's defeat. His rejection by so radical a town as Leicester, at the last general election, was overwhelmingly emphatic; but it would now seem that not even the two years which have elapsed since the armistice have been sufficient to reconcile the Labor voters to his conduct during the war, with the result that he found it impossible to induce them to return him as Mr. Crooks's successor. Of Mr. Crooks's view of the war there could be no question whatever. Day after day he had stumped the country endeavoring to consolidate the Labor elements in a determined opposition to the aggression of Germany. He had addressed as many as thirty meetings in one week on this subject, so that the deliberate choice of a pacifist like Mr. MacDonald by the leaders in Woolwich, can only have meant that they were convinced that the past was forgotten, and that there was no question of Mr. MacDonald's ability to win and hold the seat for the Labor Party.

On the whole it may be said that these elections come to remind the opponents of the Coalition that not all the propaganda in the world is sufficient to make up the want of a policy and a leader. Because the wish is father to the thought, Mr. Lloyd George's opponents are forever declaring that he is on the eve of defeat. They win a certain number of by-elections, which is almost inevitable when the size of the Prime Minister's majority is taken into consideration, and they announce, on the strength of this, that the end is in sight. And then comes a vote in the House of Commons, and a couple of by-elections like Cardigan and Woolwich, and all their prognostications disappear in smoke. It is not necessary to be a convinced supporter of the Prime Minister in order to see through the ignorance and malice of much of the propaganda against him. It is even perfectly conceivable that a person should strongly desire the defeat of the

Prime Minister without finding it necessary to write ridiculously on the subject. Anyway, the Woolwich election does not look exactly as if the gentlemen who exhibit such anxiety to speed a parting Prime Minister are being very successful in their efforts.

Terrorism in Spain

WHATEVER else may be the outcome of the assassination in Madrid, last Tuesday, of the Spanish Premier, Edward Dato, it ought to arouse the Spanish authorities and the Spanish people as a whole to a realization of the extent to which terrorism is spreading throughout the country. It is true, of course, that these high political crimes are actuated by all manner of motives. Edward Dato was undoubtedly a reactionary of reactionaries, yet Jose Canalejas, who was shot in the streets of Madrid some nine years ago, was one of the most liberal statesmen that Spain has ever produced. Details of this latest crime are still lacking, but there seems to be little doubt that the assassins were terrorists, and that the drastic measures against terrorism which were being urged upon the government instigated the murder.

It is a pitiable ending to one of the most pitiable chapters in Spanish political history. For months past, with the country literally going to pieces all around them, Spanish statesmen have been "playing the political game" with a willfulness and incoherence more pronounced perhaps than ever before. Three times within the last two months did the Dato Cabinet resign, and each time the resignation was obviously the merest political move to secure a more advantageous position. Meanwhile, although the ministerial program was full of promises, nothing practical was done. The government appeared to be bankrupt as far as any constructive ideas for dealing with the labor unrest throughout the country was concerned. Every now and again "stern repressive measures" would be taken, but this appeared to be ever the limit of statesmanship.

It is a state of things which has obtained for a long time. Almost exactly a year ago, the great labor strike and lockout which had existed in Catalonia for more than twelve months, were suddenly brought to an end by a government edict. The civil Governor of Catalonia simply issued a proclamation calling for the immediate abandonment of all strikes and lockouts, and ordering that, within five days, all commercial maritime and land traffic should be "completely normalized." For the moment this action was effective, but, as was pointed out in *The Christian Science Monitor* at the time, it was idle to suppose that such drastic measures, no matter how necessary and successful they might appear to be, could ever really settle the questions involved. This did not preclude the possibility of settlement, later, by frank negotiation. But no such attempt was ever made to reach an understanding. Today, labor unrest in Catalonia is more pronounced than at any previous period. Moreover, whereas a year ago the intent of the strikers was largely economic, today simple terrorism appears to be the main purpose.

The situation as it obtains at the present time is soon set forth. In the April of 1919, the employees of the Catalan Electric Company went out on strike. The strike failed, but no sooner were the employees back at work than they proceeded to join themselves with the metal-workers' syndicate. The next step was the inauguration of a movement having for its object the unification of all syndicates. This movement was entirely successful, and, within a very short time, there emerged the today all-powerful *Sindicato Unico*. At once, an aggressive policy was embarked upon. Nothing in the nature of a general strike was attempted, but minor strikes and labor disputes of all kinds were so sedulously encouraged that Catalan industry as a whole was seriously impaired, if not actually imperiled. Then the employers determined to retaliate. They anticipated strikes with lockouts. Thousands of men were turned away, until, at the beginning of last year, it was estimated that some 250,000 men were idle in Barcelona alone. In March came the government settlement by proclamation. Catalonia acquiesced, largely as the result of sheer exhaustion on both sides. There was no attempt at a general understanding. The agreements came to between the various work-people and their employers were separate agreements, and so little did the employers believe that anything had been achieved that they issued a statement expressly repudiating responsibility "for any untoward events that may occur in the future."

What actually happened was that simple terrorism came to occupy an ever larger place in the activities of the *Sindicato Unico*, which, today, seems to be in a more commanding position than ever in Catalonia. Some time ago the authorities attempted to secure order by the most drastic measures of suppression, but the only result, apparently, has been to bring matters to a head, and to convince the Spanish Government and people that the situation is very serious indeed. Until recently, the trouble was largely confined to Catalonia, and the rest of Spain is never inclined to treat "unrest in Catalonia" too seriously. Now, however, it is evident that the movement is spreading throughout the whole country. Vigo, Seville, Valencia, and several other cities have experienced serious trouble. The whole condition is largely a reflection of the singularly inept political situation. Not for many years have Spanish politics been so utterly "political" as they are at present. The first step toward reform must be the appearance of something in the nature of statesmanship in Madrid.

The Army of Office-Holders

FROM all accounts, history is repeating itself at Washington in the insistent scramble for office which invariably comes with a change in the national Administration. In politics, as in war, the theory contended for is that to the victors belong the spoils. To the politician, no matter what his particular field of activity, office-holding represents the spoils. To the observer it too often seems that service is secondary, and particular fitness frequently unworthy of consideration by those who urge their claims to preferment.

The rank and file of the great army of office-seekers make out and present their statements of debits and cred-

its, always with a balance showing in favor of the claimants for alleged partisan services rendered. Their theory concerning qualifications seems usually to be that an adroit manipulator of pre-convention or pre-election political affairs in a city, a district, a state, or a group of states, by his success has proved his fitness to hold a public office. The importance of the service to the party seems almost invariably to be urged as the measure to be applied in the parceling-out process. One who has assumed the responsibility of management of a city, for instance, may presume to claim as his share of the spoils the postmastership of his particular bailiwick. The leader of a successful faction in a state may claim a place on a federal commission. If his state has been classed in the "doubtful" column, and has been salvaged by the successful party, it may not be regarded as presumptuous if the victor presents himself as a candidate for appointment as chief of a legation in some foreign country. But to a somewhat higher class of claimants, hardly ever insistent or aggressive, yet never non-receptive, belong the so-called national figures in partisan politics. It would be unseemly, perhaps, for those who represent this class to urge their claims to preferment, and so it comes about that their qualifications are enumerated, unless they are automatically recognized, by those friends who are willing to intercede in their behalf. In this latter class are those of the accredited political school who are popularly regarded as fitted, by education and training, for the more important diplomatic missions, Cabinet portfolios, and the judgeships of the higher courts.

It is stated that some 50,000 changes will be made in the process of readjustment and reassignment of official places begun in Washington on March 4. To those who are to reap the temporary rewards of partisan victory it, no doubt, seems that they have waited long. It has been eight years since a similar change took place. To many of those forced to give up comfortable and important government berths, the coming four years no doubt look bleak and profitless. To the people, who really have no direct voice in deciding who shall hold and who shall yield these appointive offices, it must seem that the upheaval comes, at best, too often. A similar turnover in personnel in an industrial or commercial enterprise would be disastrous.

Silk

CHINA is forever exercising a wholesome chastening influence upon the discoverer and the inventor. No matter how utterly up-to-date his invention or his discovery may be, he is liable to find, sooner or later, that the Chinese knew all about it, thousands of years ago. In these latter days, Egypt is proving herself a serious rival to China, in this respect, but then Egypt has always been in touch, more or less, with the West, and the West, therefore, is not so sensitive to the superiority of Ancient Egypt as it is to the superiority of China. In the matter of silk, however, there is no feeling. China is unquestionably the discoverer of silk. Long centuries, running into thousands of years, before the West had so much as heard of such a thing as a silkworm, the silk trade in China amounted to a national industry. This fact was very strongly emphasized, the other day, in New York when what was called a national silk week was inaugurated in order to celebrate the four thousand five hundred and sixty-first anniversary of the discovery of silk by the Chinese Empress Si-Ling-Chi, in the year 2640 B. C.

Now it may not be possible, just here, to be absolutely sure of one's facts. Four thousand five hundred years and more is a long time, and doubtless the story of the Lady of Si-Ling, as she is called, whose memory is specially honored, every year, in China, has lost nothing in the matter of detail or wonder as the ages have passed. Much the best way of dealing with it is to take it all without question. Then, of course, it must not be forgotten that the days when the Lady of Si-Ling was cultivating the silkworm, inventing the loom, and urging upon her people the desirability of planting mulberry trees in ever larger quantities were wonderful days. For the husband of the Lady of Si-Ling was none other than the great Emperor Huang-ti, and it was in the reign of Emperor Huang-ti that the art of writing was first discovered, that temples, towns, and palaces first began to be built, and that the calendar was properly regulated by the most exact astronomical observations.

So there is really no difficulty in believing that the Lady of Si-Ling found her people clothed in skins, and at once proceeded to clothe them in silk. Hitherto, says one authority, the people had dressed in skins; weaving had been an unknown art, and it was only through the efforts of the Lady of Si-Ling that silk textures were woven, the Empress herself embroidering them with representations of flowers and birds. Neither was this all, for, in due course, other materials were discovered, and the Emperor proceeded to ordain special uniforms to be worn by his officers and people, on certain occasions. What, therefore, was not silk responsible for? Caps and tiaras, coats and aprons began to be given distinctive shapes, and woven and embroidered in all manner of patterns. This led on to the discovery of dyes, and so the whole gamut of fashion was complete.

Now whether all this was actually accomplished during the reign of the Emperor Huang-ti and his consort, the Lady of Si-Ling, is no matter. Certain it is that, centuries before the days of Homer, to choose but one hazy landmark in western antiquity at random, the weaving of silk and the making of silk garments had become a great national industry in China. It was something more, however, than a national industry—it was a national secret. And China guarded it well. It was nearly 3000 years before it leaked through to Japan, by way of Korea, and it was later still that a Chinese princess, traveling overland toward the Indian frontier, carried some of the eggs of the silkworm and some of the seeds of the mulberry tree concealed in her head-dress. Why she did this history does not relate, but so the silk industry was imported into India. And from India it spread slowly westward through Persia and Central Asia. Silk fabric, coming from the East, had been known, of course, for centuries in the West. In

ancient Rome, raw silk was worth literally its weight in gold. But it was not until the reign of the Emperor Justinian, about the year 550 A. D., that the industry at last found its way to Europe.

Editorial Notes

IF THE motion picture industry wishes to make itself thoroughly unpopular, if it desires to induce its supporters to stop away by tens of thousands, it cannot do better than get out a few more films showing air-planes crashing through flocks of scared wild duck, and exhibiting the unfortunate birds being later picked off the wings. The motion picture companies lose more clients, in a year, than they often guess by some of the things shown to these clients by way of interesting them. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the men who engaged in the making of this particular film are being prosecuted under the Migratory Bird Act.

WHATEVER may be said as to the willingness or unwillingness of the Germans to pay, there can be no two opinions as to their readiness to work. It is due to the Allies to say that they have never made any mistake on that particular score, though they may have questioned the fairness of the terms under which the Germans are usually prepared to enter the international competitive market. A case in point is the contract just made by Germany with the Spanish Government to equip the Spanish railways with more than a hundred locomotives and a large quantity of railway wagons. The absurdly low figure quoted and the speed of the delivery of the goods to which they have agreed recalls that pre-war commercialism by which the German often swept competition aside like so much chaff. Once more he has shown a political astuteness for which cheap labor is no adequate explanation. With the certainty of having to pay the allied piper, it would be foolish to assume that he is undertaking the present contract at a loss, since he has already debited the Spaniards with the prospective 12 per cent export duty. Anything, of course, can happen in Spain, and political wire-pulling of a sort which demands no logical explanation may be somewhere in evidence if only one looks hard enough. But the satisfactory point is that the German has begun to roll up his sleeves in earnest again.

CHARLES DICKENS once undertook to show the English people the kinds of schools they had and ought not to have. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard today is showing the American people the kinds of schools they ought to have. When analyzed, his contention comes to this: Have only those schools where the teaching is made vitally interesting to the pupils. It is just because the ideal system of teaching has not yet been found, or at least put generally into practice, that President Eliot is still able to assert that most of us are more or less illiterate. The same assertion was heard with even more acuteness during the war, though it was the ethical defects in our training which most stood out then. Ignorance, of course, is purely relative. The more we learn, the less we feel we know, is a saying that must have been trite in Plato's days. But ignorance cannot be diminished perceptibly by piling on the school hours, increasing the subjects studied, adding home lessons, and shortening the vacations which seem to be getting longer with every year. That man only knows the great need who left school with hate in his heart for the tiresome routine and fear for the pedagogue who never took the trouble to relate his lessons to the life and capacities of the child. He knows that what was supremely wanted in the school were the master sentiments of love, hope, and duty.

THERE are, of course, admittedly all sorts of ways of "registering a protest." But it is difficult to see how the students of the University of Santiago, in Spain, can expect the protest they have just lodged against the government to be effective. It appears that, some time ago, a munificent resident of Buenos Aires presented Santiago University with a wonderful South American library, comprising 14,000 volumes. Santiago University gratefully accepted the gift, prepared a place for its reception, and then requested the government to bear the cost of transporting the library across the Atlantic. The government declined. The Municipal Council, the local authorities, and the university professors and students at once met together and decided to bear the cost out of their own pockets. The students, however, went further than that. As a protest against the government action, they went out on strike, and within a very short time were joined enthusiastically by the members of a neighboring educational establishment. It is difficult to be satisfied that such a movement was entirely above suspicion.

ON RECEIVING a report that Winston Spencer Churchill, the new British Colonial Secretary, was accumulating books about the dominions in order to educate himself for his new task, The Observer of London recalls a pertinent anecdote of Lord Palmerston. On one occasion Palmerston, when forming a ministry, had filled up all the Cabinet offices but the Colonial. First one name, then another, was suggested and thrown aside. At last he said to Sir Arthur Helps, "Well, I suppose I must take it myself. Come upstairs and show me where these places are on the map." After all, the fun of contemporary humorists has been all the richer, and laughter has been all the merrier by similar stories of British statesmen groping through the pages of the atlas in search of some elusive fragment of the Empire with which they were not quite familiar.

IF THE object sought by the Navy League of the United States is, as it is claimed to be, only to impress upon the people of the country the "need of preparedness," the wonder is why peace was not declared between that organization and the Navy Department long before the retirement of the outgoing Secretary of the Navy. Surely, to judge by Mr. Daniels' recommendations for appropriations to continue the building policy which he had outlined for the navy, the differences between the Navy League and the former Secretary could not have been insurmountable.